

Irish hunt widens as fears grow that peer and wife are hostages for Price sisters

Dreadful of policemen and Irish yesterday stopped vehicles 10 miles round Clonmel, the county town where Lord and Lady Donoughmore were kidnaped on Tuesday night. A car is thought to have been used in the abduction and was found burnt in a lane 70 miles away.

Dublin ministers were certain that the Provisional IRA were to blame. They fear the couple may be used as hostages to force the transfer of the Price sisters from Brixton prison to a Northern Ireland jail. Last night, however, no such demand had been put to the Irish Government.

Food found at scene of attack

Robert Fisk, an IRA member, was seen at the scene of the attack on Lord and Lady Donoughmore. The IRA was waiting last night for the arrival of the car of Lord and Lady Donoughmore. The IRA would use the couple as hostages for the Price sisters. Ministers fear they will be faced with the political choice of giving the British authorities the Price sisters in return for the release of the IRA.

At 2 pm on Tuesday several of the 20 members of the staff at the 24-bedroom family mansion, Knocklough House, saw a light-blue Cortina with three men in it drive slowly through the 650-acre grounds. Lord Donoughmore, who was Conservative MP for Peterborough from October, 1943 to June, 1945, and who has lived at Clonmel since 1947, has always allowed people to drive through his fields and admire his home, so no one thought it worth reporting the car to the police.

The next that was seen of the three men was at 10.55 pm when the Donoughmores were dining in the house. Mr Tom Phelan, the family's chauffeur, was with his wife, Bridget, and his son and daughter at their small home next to Knocklough House when they heard a knock at the door. Mr Phelan answered, and a man with a gun pushed him back into the room and hit him across the face with the weapon saying: "This is a hold-up."

Crops, milk, vegetables harmed by drought

Continued dry weather is affecting crops, grass and milk in many parts of England, with some of the Midlands counties suffering most. The National Farmers' Union reported yesterday that there were failures among spring cereal crops and sugar beet, with ruined grass and thin crops of sugar for hay and silage in all 11 counties of its Midlands region. It was believed to be the region's worst drought for 50 years.

Drought and cold have also affected vegetable-growers, with the result that supplies of Brussels sprouts, cauliflowers, peas and beans are likely to be smaller than usual. Other brassicas and runner beans are affected in the Vale of Evesham, and the fruit crop there is suffering. The high cost of bought-feed has led to many dairy farmers relying more than usual on grass. Because of low prices, stock that might have been sold has been kept on the farms grazing. That in turn has reduced the area available for hay and silage for next winter's feeding.

The shortage of grass is affecting milk yields. This month's production is expected to be at least 21 per cent down on the corresponding period last year, and that may be accentuated as the summer goes on. But the main anxiety over milk is how to maintain a sufficient level of supplies next winter if feed costs remain high. An NFU news bulletin said: "Spring-crop crops were suffering in all parts of the Midlands region, particularly in the rain-starved eastern counties of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire, where they had failed to germinate in many cases."



The Queen and Lord Derby leading the royal party to the paddock yesterday to inspect the runners before the Derby.

Outsider wins Derby: A crowd of more than 250,000 gathered in bright sunshine yesterday to watch a 50-1 outsider win the most valuable Derby ever run (Christopher Walker writes). Bookmakers made their largest profits in recent years when Snow Knight, jointly owned by Mr and Mrs Neil Phillips, crossed the finishing line. Throughout the day strict security measures were in operation as armed policemen mingled with the crowd. More than 300 were on duty and a helicopter kept watch overhead. Stands and public enclosures were searched for explosives.

Surrounded in the unsaddling enclosure by journalists and red-faced tipsters, Mr Phillips, a Canadian tax lawyer, said: "I want to make it clear that I am very conventional and a very happy man. This is only one of two horses that I have ever owned, and when it was bought it cost me about £5,500." He won £89,229 in prize money and in addition had a £100 each-way bet on Snow Knight at odds of 66-1. Mr Phillips, who arrived from Montreal on Monday, is uncertain about the future of his horse, which at stud is now valued at more than £1m. The second horse, Imperial Prince, was also an outsider, at 20-1, and the third, Giacomo, was priced at 5-2.

Before the race, the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Alexandra and Mr Angus Ogilvy, drove down the course waving to the crowd. Later the royal group walked slowly to the paddock to inspect the runners. Gypsy caravans, which had been converging on the downs for three weeks, overflowed the official park and gypsies were involved in minor incidents with the police. Derby report, page 10

French Premier says Britain's demands a threat to EEC

From Richard Wigg Paris, June 5 M Jacques Chirac, the new French Prime Minister, declared flatly today that the British demands for renegotiation of the terms of membership do not appear reconcilable with the fundamental objectives of the European Community. Mr Chirac said more than with the legitimate interests of the eight other partners.

Presenting the new Government's programme to an uncertain National Assembly, and cherishing an assurance of support, Mr Chirac took an apparently tough negotiating line. He did so only one day after Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, obtained agreement in Luxembourg to instruct the European Commission to report on economic developments in the EEC and forecast the future. Britain was asking the French Prime Minister said that "arrangements should now be made to sign and ratify one year ago, which would put in doubt the equilibrium of the agreement concluded."

Mr Chirac, who gave an important place to European affairs in his statement, also highlighted France's need, for its economic development, to have "close links" with the United States, the world's leading economic power. Evidently he will deliver the bulk of the new Government's views when the debate ends tomorrow. M Chirac also insisted that close and friendly cooperation with the Americans could only be on the basis of "strict equality".

On all the essential points, the Prime Minister said, French policy would have to show the greatest firmness and he promised the Government would do that. M Chirac, who was Minister of Agriculture under President Pompidou, also emphasized that the Government regarded the common agricultural policy, to which the European economy owed an important part of its equilibrium, as something "untouchable". He conceded that he was speaking "frankly" about Britain's renegotiation request, but added that, although it was not for France to judge this, it did not seem to Frenchmen in accordance with the British people's interests that they should separate themselves again from Europe "where they

have been received with warmth and friendship". M Chirac expressed optimism, however, about the Community's future based, he said, on the determination of the peoples themselves not to let governments hinder the construction of that Europe whose benefits they had experienced. He confirmed President Giscard d'Estaing's determination to achieve European union by the end of the decade and to take initiatives on essential topics like energy, regional and social policy, transport, and the environment. "For the Europe in crisis of today, France ought to have the vocation to bring to birth the united Europe of tomorrow," M Chirac declared amid applause. In a revealing passage, he remarked that relations between France and Britain must necessarily take account of the relations of force. "On that subject," he went on, "realism is indispensable." Then he went on to warn Gaullist hearts by saying that the first principle of French foreign policy must also be national independence. France must assure its own national security, including its nuclear deterrent force, he said. The Prime Minister, who quickly ran into spirited criticism from the Opposition benches, was not able to announce the precise anti-inflationary measures that the Government promised to have ready by next Wednesday. Leading article, page 17

New attack on Concorde and Maplin projects

By Our Business News Staff The last government's commitment to building a third London airport at Maplin brings into question the machinery of decision-making for large projects, according to a new pamphlet published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs. In his contribution, Professor J. B. Heath, of the London Business School, points out that Maplin is not the only long-term, large-scale project involving public funds which has turned out to be disastrously wrong. Others have been nuclear energy, telephone exchange equipment and the Concorde. The argument of all the contributors, who include Professor Pffows Williams, Rank Professor of Engineering (Acoustics), Cambridge University, and Sir Peter Masefield, a former chairman of the British Airports Authority, is that the political process is inadequate for the proper evaluation of such large schemes and that large sums of money may be wasted. "The work of the Roskill commission is also questioned. The pamphlet says the commission started with the insecure assumption that a third airport was required and therefore concentrated on an appraisal of different sites. It should have examined the assumption itself. Lessons of Maplin (Institute of Economic Affairs, 60p). What went wrong, page 21

The morning's fight raged in a light rain, which the police believed was used to help the kidnappers. The abduction was found in a lane near Ballynato Wicklow, about 70 miles from Clonmel. Garda (police) still in the hunt for the kidnappers. The abduction was found in a lane near Ballynato Wicklow, about 70 miles from Clonmel. Garda (police) still in the hunt for the kidnappers.



Lord and Lady Donoughmore, kidnaped during Tuesday night.

gunmen with 10 jewels

Reporter policemen sealed part of the search for three after a £50,000 jewel fair. The Hyde Park car park was cordoned off for an hour as they carried away the jewels. The search was for three after a £50,000 jewel fair. The Hyde Park car park was cordoned off for an hour as they carried away the jewels.

Mr Nixon refuses to interfere with Russia

From Fred Emery Washington, June 5 President Nixon, on the eve of his tour of the Middle East, which will be followed by the Moscow summit meeting, today came out firmly against those who advocate using détente to extract domestic policy changes from the Soviet Union. "There are limits to what we can do," he declared in the commencement address to the graduating class of the Naval Academy in Annapolis. "We cannot gear our foreign policy to the transformation of other countries. In the nuclear age our first responsibility must be the prevention of war that could destroy all societies."

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may be made

The Soviet American Boeing may have signed an agreement for the development of a new aircraft and the positioning of a Boeing plant in the Soviet Union. The Soviet American Boeing may have signed an agreement for the development of a new aircraft and the positioning of a Boeing plant in the Soviet Union.

Fire destroys ballroom at Butlin camp

By a Staff Reporter The main ballroom and bar at Butlin's holiday camp at Skegness caught fire as 500 holidaymakers were leaving after a "knobby knees" contest yesterday afternoon. The Princes Building was gutted within half an hour, but nobody was hurt. The fire started soon after 3 pm. The 500 people left quickly and without panic as the alarm sounded, the ballroom was on the first floor, with the beach-comber bar below. About 10,000 people were staying at the camp, which can hold 12,000. It was the original Butlin's holiday camp, opened in 1936. The Princes Building, which cost £500,000 when it was built about 10 years ago, was built in a style of classical architecture. It had passed fire requirements.

Portuguese and Frelimo leaders hug each other

From Our Correspondent Lusaka, June 5 Talks on the future of Mozambique got under way in Lusaka today in a mood of jubilation with representatives of the Frelimo guerrillas and the Portuguese Government hugging and back-slapping each other. The most dramatic moment came three hours before the talks opened when Senhor Samora Machel, the Frelimo leader, came face to face with Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, at State House, the official residence of President Kaninda. The two men strode towards each other and to the shouts and cheers of Zambian ministers and officials they flung their arms about each other - something unthinkable a few months ago before the military coup toppled the right-wing Cetano government. Atrocity described, page 6

Post Office computer men return to work

The strike that has held up the issue of telephone bills is over. The Civil and Public Services Association announced yesterday that its post and telecommunications group had decided to call off the five-week-old strike because of an offer by the Post Office of immediate pay talks. The strike has also delayed supplies to postal engineers and, the union says, a backlog of work has built up. The association's members, who work at computer centres at Derby, Kensington and Bristol, had earlier rejected a recommendation from their union executive to go back to work. The strike, over a demand for a special pay review, was said by the association to be costing the Post Office £50m a week in lost revenue. Photograph, page 6

LIFE ASSURANCE STEMS FROM PROPERTY Jones, Lang, Wootton care about property. 103 Mount Street, London W1Y 6AS. Tel: 01-493 6040.

HOME NEWS

First report points to pipe break as cause of Flixborough blast

Evidence has been found of a break in a main pipeline at the Nypro chemical plant at Flixborough, Humberside, where 28 people died in an explosion on Saturday.

Publisher denies intent to 'pirate' book

Mr Alec Flegon, a London publisher, yesterday asserted his innocence of allegations that he intended to "pirate" the latest book by Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

£1,000 fine on solicitor for a 'direct lie'

John Harrison, a solicitor, was fined £1,000 at Manchester Crown Court yesterday for telling a "direct lie" to the official receiver during investigations into a land company.

Even chance of sisters ending fast, peer says

By Christopher Sweeney A new attempt to bring about an end to the hunger strike by the Price sisters was undertaken yesterday by Lord Brockway, the Labour peer.

Plot charge dropped at UDA trial

A charge against five men of conspiring to obtain firearms and explosives "to further the purposes of the Ulster Defence Association, or some other unknown associations" was dropped in the High Court in Glasgow yesterday.

Lady Donoughmore beaten by her kidnappers

Continued from page 1 running to their car and another was beating Lady Donoughmore, who is 67. He kept hitting her round the face with his open hand," Mr Phelan said.

QC says poison in drink killed nurse

From Our Correspondent Manchester During a hospital party Barbara Barker, aged 19, a student nurse, became ill after drinking punch laced with poison, it was stated at Manchester Crown Court yesterday.

Midwives reject pay militancy

As nurses in many hospitals continued to campaign for more pay the Royal College of Midwives yesterday issued an appeal to other health service negotiating bodies to join in a "immunity before militancy" pledge.

PO pay talks begin

Preliminary talks were held yesterday to prepare the way for negotiations on a claim for pay rises of about 14 per cent for 420,000 Post Office workers.

United Unionist Coalition declares its position on future of Ulster Loyalists insist on elections before talks

After a meeting of the right-wing United Unionist Coalition in Belfast last night, the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, said: "There will have to be elections before we take part in any conference. We say you cannot have talks about the future unless you have people in whom the whole population have put their confidence."

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Union rejects new offer in Scots fir dispute

From Ronald Faur Grangemouth The fuel crisis in Scotland caused by the 12-day strike at the BP ref Grangemouth continues five hours of talks between management and shop stewards which were adjourned in a new offer of £540 allowance affecting 500 of the 800 Trans General Workers' Union strike was considered enough by the union to resume work.

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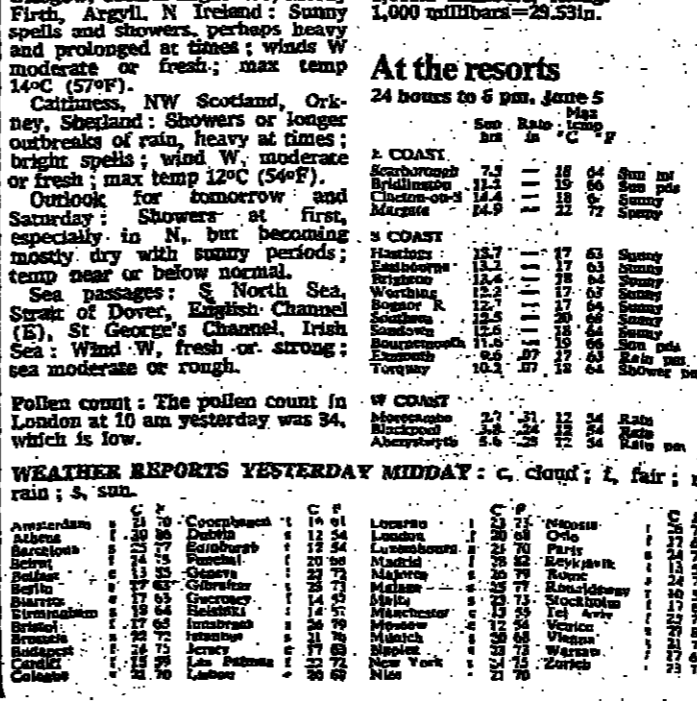
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Weather forecast and recordings



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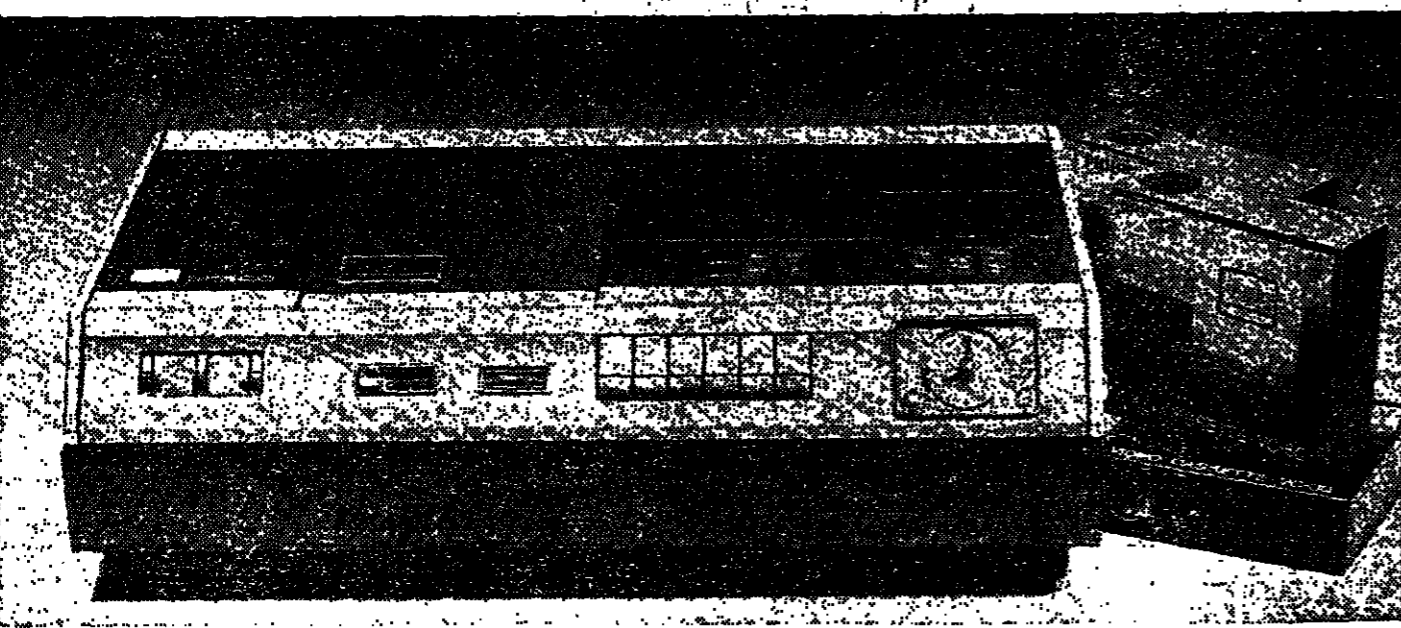
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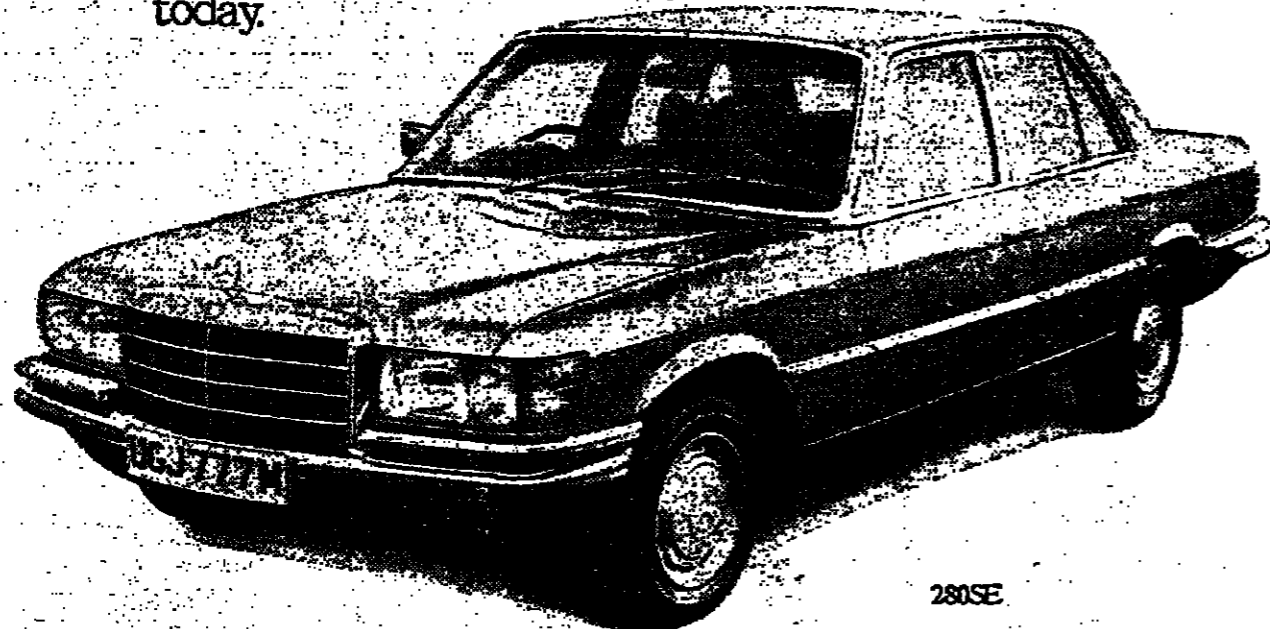
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Union new oil in Scot dispute

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Mercedes-Benz seats are firm, in fact orthopaedically designed, to give your body the support it needs.

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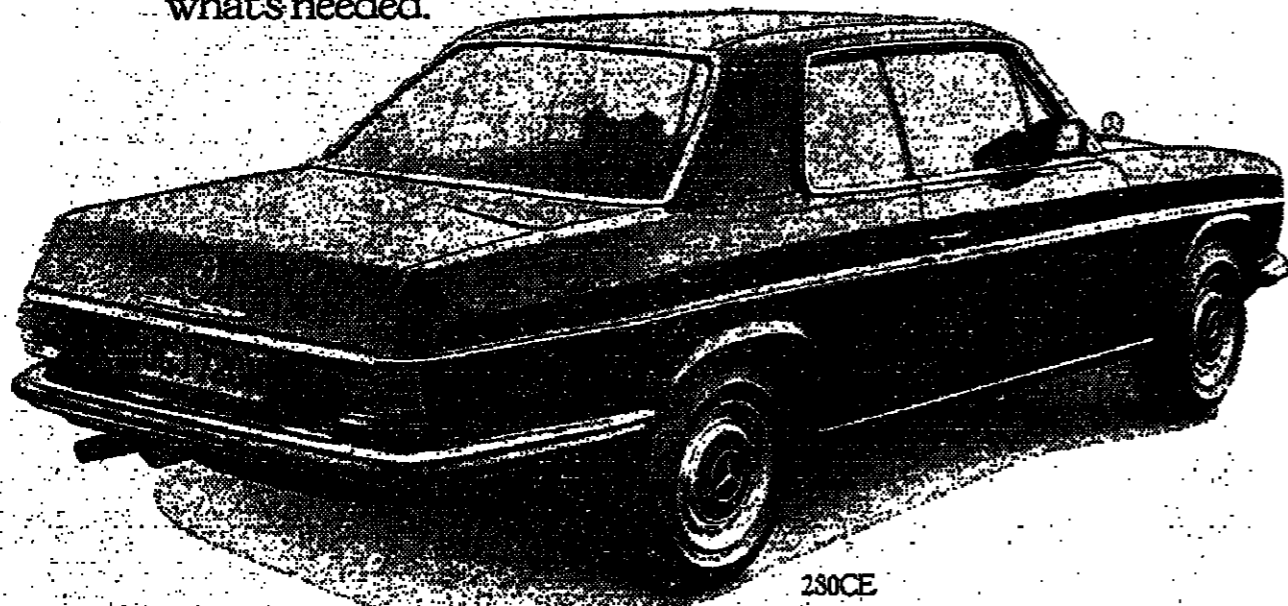
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'It was a tribute to the comfort of the 230.4 that the ordeal was not as frustrating as it might have been.'

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But more than likely they'll simply be interested in the washers and wipers you've got on your SLC's headlights.

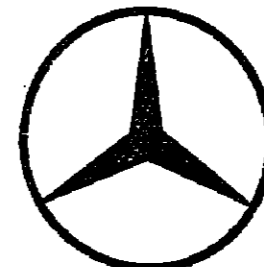
Or your standard central locking system. (Watch as you turn that key. They'll all want to know if all the doors, the boot and petrol cap really have locked at once.)



450SLC

Whatever everyone chooses to talk about, though, one thing's for certain—they will talk.

And whenever people do that, you can always be sure of one other thing too:



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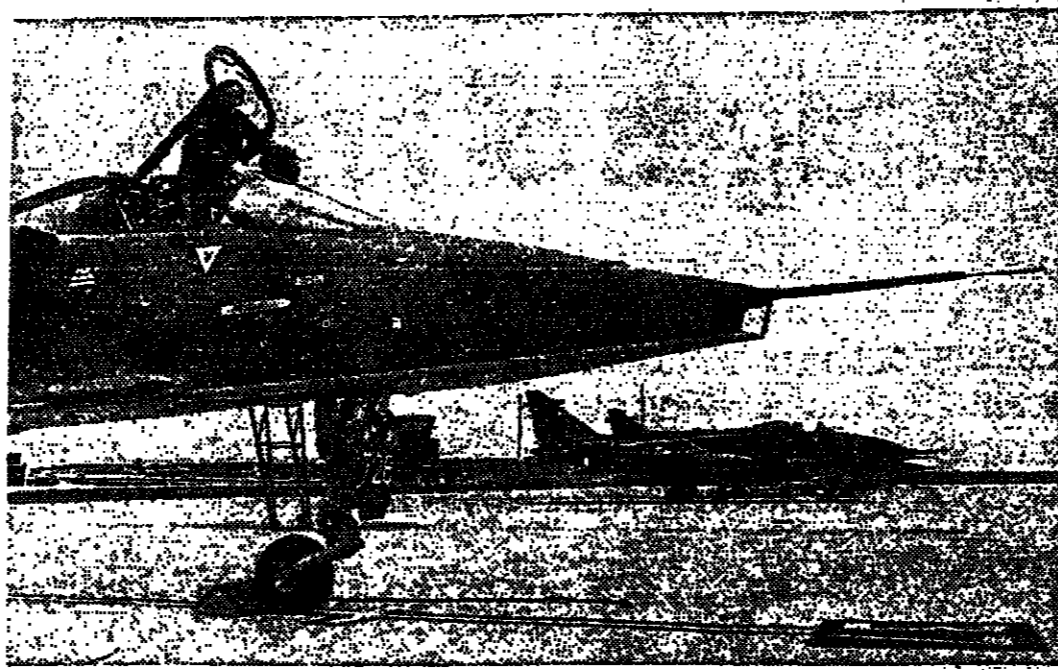
HOME NEWS

QC describes how four people were gunned down by businessman

Martin Charles Fenton, a Torquay businessman, "intentionally and deliberately" gunned down four people within three-quarters of an hour, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, for the prosecution, said at Exeter Crown Court yesterday.

Telephone tapping costs man a £500 fine

Graham Blackburn, a private detective who tapped a woman's telephone and tape-recorded her conversations, was fined £500 with £250 costs at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.



The RAF's new front-line fighter, the Anglo-French Jaguar, during a demonstration by No. 54 Squadron at RAF Lossiemouth yesterday. The squadron is the first to have the jets.

Man in IRA jail plot case wins his appeal

By Clive Barrell A three-year prison sentence passed on a young Irishman earlier this year for his part in an alleged conspiracy to get three IRA men out of prison was quashed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

As he left the court, Patrick Joseph O'Brien, aged 19, spoke of his connexion with Kenneth Lennon, a Special Branch informant who was found murdered in a ditch at Chipstead, Surrey, in April this year.

Mr O'Brien said: "I now realize he sought me out. He was recruiting young men to act as informants on IRA activities in Luton where I live, so that he could ingratiate himself with the Special Branch."

Mr Michael O'Brien, aged 50, his father, said he had spent about £5,000 trying to prove his son's innocence.

Mr Louis Blain Cooper, QC for Mr O'Brien, said his client and Mr Lennon appeared at Birmingham Crown Court in April on two charges of alleged conspiracy to effect the escape of three men from prisons at Birmingham and Bedford. Mr Lennon was acquitted and discharged. Mr O'Brien was found guilty of both charges and sent to prison.

The fact that Mr Lennon was a police informer was never mentioned to the jury, counsel said. No doctor would have altered his line of defence had he possessed that information at the trial.

Mr Blain-Cooper said that before his death Mr Lennon had made a long statement to the National Council for Civil Liberties in which he described how he became a Special Branch informer. Counsel added: "It is not suggested, and there is no single piece of evidence to suggest, that Mr Lennon was an agent provocateur."

The trial court was misled by the manner in which the Crown conducted its case.

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, quashing both conviction and sentence and awarding Mr O'Brien costs out of public funds, said: "If the jury acquitted Mr Lennon, Mr O'Brien could not be convicted unless it could be established that other persons were involved. The evidence was not sufficient to enable the jury to draw the inference that Mr O'Brien had agreed with others to carry out the plot to free the men if it proved practicable."

He made no criticism of the prosecution for not disclosing Mr Lennon's role as an informer.

In brief

Farm pay 'less than state aid'

Small farmers in Derby are earning so little that they are considering applying for social security payments, officials of the Derbyshire branch of the National Farmers' Union said yesterday.

They believe that 500 farmers with 100 and 500 acres of land are being well below £20 a week against the £26 they can gain in benefits for them and their families. Mr George Johnson, the county secretary, said many small farmers are talking of selling up.

Rabbit threat to crop

The declining number of government rabbits has led to a serious threat of increased number of rabbit damage, which is threatening the harvest, the county branch of the National Farmers' Union said yesterday.

Shoe boycott urged

Mrs Rennie Short, Labor MP for Wolverhampton North West, yesterday asked girls and parents to boycott plastic shoes after the coroner's inquest on Bernadette Williams, aged 14, said people in crowded places should be urged to wear sturdy shoes.

Town inquiry promi

Mr Morris, Minister of for Urban Affairs, has promised a ministerial investigation of the handling of a controversial centre redevelopment scheme in Luton.

Water lobby

South West Water Authority officials will meet all 15 Country MPs, including those of the Liberal Party, in common on Monday to discuss the government's water support grants.

Ambulance go-slow

Four ambulance crews in Colchester yesterday answering only emergency calls in support of a claim for £2.5 million increase which county crews won before a government reorganization.

Lutyns' house gift

Castle Drogo, Devon, built by Sir Edward Lutyns and completed in 1930, has been given to the National Trust by Anthony Drewe. It is the first twentieth-century house to be given to the Trust.

Poisonous liquid stole

Police loudspeaker warned the Holbeach St Marsh area of Lincolnshire yesterday of a tin of poisonous crop-spraying liquid stolen from a farm.

Requisition of empty homes sought by group

By Our Social Services Correspondent The Government was accused yesterday of rushing through its Housing Bill undemocratically although it was fundamentally a paternalistic measure needing considerable changes.

The charge came from a coalition of nine poverty and housing voluntary organizations which want 26 amendments to the Bill.

The organizations want the Bill to give local authorities power to requisition empty property similar to the power used in wartime. The 1971 census showed that 700,000 homes in Britain were empty and surveys in London areas indicate that the number in the capital has grown since then.

They also want the Bill to provide for public participation in any housing programmes it sets up, much stronger compulsory improvement powers, and local authorities to have the duty to provide temporary accommodation for the homeless.

MPs have agreed to table 20 of the amendments when the Bill reaches the last sitting of its committee stage next Tuesday. The committee will be meeting for the fifth time.

The Government promised a number of radical amendments to the Bill which have not been introduced. Miss Peta Sissons, of the Shelter Community Action Team, said yesterday: "Because of the way it is being rushed through there is not going to be enough time to debate the complex issues involved."

The organizations want local authorities to be able to requisition empty homes for more than three months.

Minister's assurance on police data banks

From Pearce Wright Science Correspondent Brighton Public anxiety about invasion of privacy from the establishment of large computer data banks by the Government for police forces was referred to by Lord Harris, Minister of State, Home Office, at the Communications Conference at Brighton yesterday.

He said the Home Office was giving a demonstration at the conference of the use of these systems by police forces. The data available gave the main link to vast amounts of information that would otherwise take hours or days to obtain. That was possible because the Home Office had installed the largest system of information retrieval in Europe for police records. From his own central file, the policeman could obtain details about suspected criminals, stolen cars and other aspects of his work.

The first of the information banks became available in April for checking on stolen cars. Lord Harris added that in 1972 more than 800,000 stolen car records were on file.

He said the new systems did little more than make available to the policeman what he had to do but had to be processed by time-consuming manual methods. The Government understood fears about invasion of privacy and about the introduction of Big Brother. He argued that the development did not mean the onset of such an era.

An even more urgent problem involving development of new communications systems for shipping was identified by

Colonel J. D. Parker, secretary-general of the International Committee for Maritime Radio. He said his organization had proposed a solution to the overcrowded radio networks that were causing difficulties to merchant shipping.

It suggested an immediate need to develop satellite communications for all maritime purposes. Traditional radio networks were unable to cope with the needs of modern merchant shipping.

Many examples were given of the improvement and advantages of providing an instant link to vessels anywhere in the world. Colonel Parker said that in the last fuel crisis the cut in turn-around time for a tanker in the Middle East would have easily offset the costs of installing the radio equipment. In a similar way, vessels of the high seas could be diverted to a new destination with a comparable saving.

Perhaps what was more important, the latest vessels with automated engine rooms, which were unmanned for many hours, had an interesting transacting operation data direct to the ship-owners on shore.

He said the United States had plans to launch two satellite services, and in 1977 another would be launched by the European Space Research Organization.

A meeting of member governments of the United Nations would have to be held to decide how a global international service could be set up on a long term basis, using those satellites.

Howell warning about emphasis on conservation

By John Young Planning Reporter Mr Howell, Minister of State (Sport) at the Department of the Environment, yesterday urged those concerned with environmental protection not to place too much emphasis on the conservation of beauty spots and historic buildings.

"Although we often talk about the need to maintain the heritage of our country, we must never forget that hundreds of thousands of our citizens live in circumstances where the environment means their immediate neighbourhood," he said. "Probably the greatest need today was to improve the quality of life in cities and conurbations."

He hoped that the environmental lobby would continue to grow, although its demands often embarrassed the Government. In the present financial climate our resources were not enough to satisfy these demands, but he was not asking the environmentalists to quell their voices.

Mr Howell was speaking at the opening of an exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute in London to mark World Environment Day. Although he said it was not intended to be an occasion for self-congratulation, the exhibition, which continues until June 16, is essentially a record of achievement rather than an attack on the accumulating difficulties of pollution and dereliction.

Joint action plea to social and housing workers

From Ronald Faux Edinburgh Housing difficulties of an intense and sometimes appalling scale to which neither government nor local authorities had yet found solutions lay in the area of overlap between the housing and social work services, it is stated in an interim report by the Scottish Development Department yesterday.

The report proposed a joint approach by regional social work authorities and district housing authorities to deal with the situation. The report was published by the Scottish Development Department yesterday.

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The committee pointed to indications of suspicion and distrust between elected members and between officials in the housing and social work fields. That was double-edged; there was a view that mistakes in the past by housing authorities had led to large numbers of people being housed in social work fields. The difficulties the social work authorities had to deal with, and a sense of disenchantment was felt by the housing authorities with the degree of support

Man accused of murder faces a new charge

Sean O'Connell, aged 40, of three men appearing or mand accused of murder Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Bell Stevenson, commander Oterburn army training camp, faced another charge at Her Majesty's Court, Northumbria, yesterday.

Mr O'Connell, an 1 porter, of Sulgrave Road, Vinton, county Durham, was charged with murdering Col. Stevenson, aged 53, at his home in Oterburn, and attempted murder two police officers. He was also charged with sending a letter threatening to murder him. He did not go to the charge.

Also accused of murder Colonel Stevenson are Sgt Robert Douglas Charles Kay, aged 34, an hotel porter of Stapleton Road, Bristol; Barry Reid, aged 25, an anti-aircraft worker, of Brierley Gate, Oterburn, who was remanded in custody with Mr O'Connell until June 13, when court proceedings will take place. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

Record 47,000 apply for the Open University

By Our Education Correspondent A record number of 47,000 people have applied for courses at the Open University for the first time in 1973. A far larger proportion of them than ever before have no educational qualifications and the proportion of teachers has dropped.

The period for applications closes on July 3. But the number so far is 12,000 more than when applications closed for this year's courses. There are places at the university for only between 12,000 and 15,000 of the applicants. The total student roll will be about 45,000.

Nearly 14 per cent of this year's applicants have no educational qualifications, compared with 9.3 per cent last year. In all, 40.3 per cent do not meet conventional university entry requirements, compared with 32.5 per cent last year. The proportion with teaching qualifications has dropped from 27.4 per cent to 21.6 per cent. University dropouts: More than 5 per cent of Edinburgh University's undergraduates left without a degree during 1972-73. About 450 out of 8,336 undergraduates left without qualifying. Most dropouts occurred in September, when 282 failed to start the session. The university's monthly bulletin, publishing the figures, says it can be assumed they were prevented from returning by academic failure.

Red Devils wore 10lb ankle weights for free-fall day

From Tony Geraghty Weston on the Green, Oxfordshire Five judges in a parachute style competition, an elaborate series of free-fall manoeuvres which are being performed between 6,000ft and 2,000ft, 600 yards distant, stand the sentries in a semicircle round the instruments of their trade: stopwatches and tripod-mounted binoculars originally taken away by booty from Hitler's Atlantic Wall.

Each judge has a human recorder, a seated amanuensis, who jots down the judge's verdict as he watches the latest competitor in the tenth British Parachute Competition.

As the parachutist floats from the aircraft into the high, lacy haze of a June afternoon, the judge dictates to "Q" 15. Some 15 seconds later, during which time the competitor has moved to maximum, dropping speed of about 120 mph, the style series begins.

"Left turn, OK," the judge says. The recorder places a tick in the relevant column of his results sheet. "Right turn, OK." Another tick. "Back loop. . . No, he's zapped it. He's way off. He's pulled."

The contest is one in which each performer makes five jumps in an exhausting day, after which several of them, including at least one member

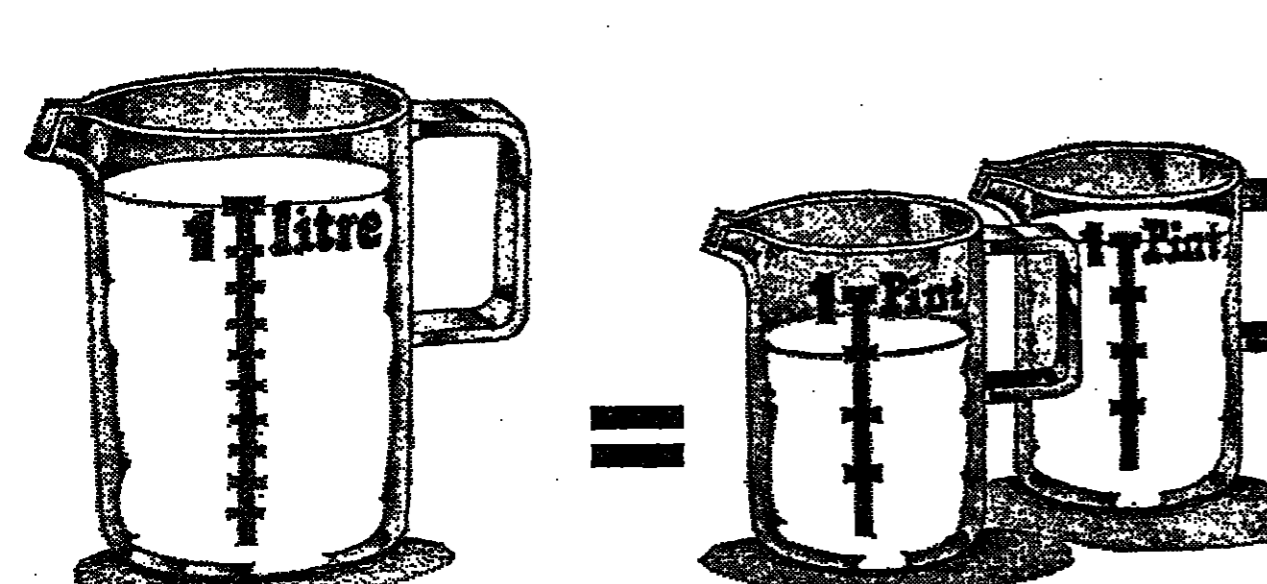
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Learning about the litre.



One litre is about 1 1/4 pints.

Virtually every country in the world is metric, or, like Britain, is changing to metric now. Under the metric system the litre is used for measuring liquids. All kinds of liquids from cooking oil to paint. It is pronounced 'leeter'.



Wine, cider, soft drinks and canned beers are increasingly being sold in litres and millilitres. Where to get more information. More information is available from your local Trading Standards Officer or Consumer Protection Officer (Inspector of Weights and Measures), from your Citizens' Advice Bureau or your local Women's Institute or Rural Community Council.

The Metrication Board 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE

Britain in the Metric World.

Saxon flask sold for £2,100 at Christie's

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent Christie's sale of arms and armour yesterday showed no slackening in the price boom. The top price was £2,100 (H. Rickerts) for a Saxon priming flask elaborately inlaid with spirals of horn and fitted with a wooden stopper, originally from the Saxon Royal Armouries in Dresden and was sold at Sotheby's in 1970 for £1,300.

Yesterday's sale also consisted of a seveneenth-century Saxon musketeer's powder flask, leather frog and cartridge box, again from the Saxon Royal Armouries and good condition, at £1,250 (Haynes).

A German close helmet of about 1500-1510 with a fitted one-piece visor of the "monkey-face" type made £1,650 (Fogson). Only three helmets of the kind are recorded; with the back plates missing, it is not in particularly good condition. It also passed through Sotheby's recently but, catalogued as a reproduction, made only a few hundred pounds. The sale totalled £42,513.

Christie's also held a silver sale totalling £22,678, with a top price of £500 (Fogson) for a Georgian plain oval coffee pot of 1716, weighing 21oz.

A sale of Old Master paintings at Sotheby's made £46,400 with a large 17th-century landscape, catalogued as a French school, circa 1700, fetching £2,000 (Rollo).

Let's go

Let's go

HOME NEWS

Pro-European union  
Stants limit on  
negotiation period

Paul Roulledge  
General and Municipal  
Union, the most  
union supporter of British  
into the European Econo-  
community yesterday pro-  
a two-year time limit on  
period of renegotiation of  
ms of membership.  
reas, or a commitment to  
as, on four demands is  
to make continued mem-  
of the EEC on the  
basis a viable proposi-  
be union's policy-making  
decided at Blackpool.  
le maintaining an unflin-  
pro-Europe posture, the  
is clearly not impressed  
is way the EEC is develop-  
however, in a thoughtful  
review of the situa-  
which was adopted by a  
by, the GMWU leadership  
that on balance the pre-  
pressure of the EEC could  
upted to meet the union's  
rn political and economic  
ducating the report, Mr  
Gladwin, southern  
al secretary, said:  
ing has happened yet  
demands a complete with-  
from our commitment to  
the membership of the

orkers at Cowley reject  
otskyist Mr Thornett

ymond Perman  
Staff  
ers at British Leyland's  
Monday at Cowley, voting in a  
ballot for the first time,  
elected Mr Alan Thornett,  
nber of the Trotskyist  
rs' Revolutionary Party,  
r senior shop steward.  
Thornett was accused by  
agement of stirring up  
al animosity in the  
the withdrawal of his  
titles as deputy senior  
steward and steward for  
support drivers caused an  
unofficial strike by 150  
s, which made 12,500 men  
secret ballot, held in the  
was the result of an  
al inquiry by the Trans-  
and General Workers'.  
It cleared Mr Thornett  
management's accusa-  
but criticized Mr Bob  
senior shop steward, in-  
ing results, declared yes.  
Mr Thornett and Mr  
were beaten by Mr Reg-  
us, a former left-winger,  
describes himself as a  
ate.  
voting was: Mr Parsons,  
'about 60 per cent'; Mr  
824 (26 per cent); Mr  
att, 407 (13 per cent) and  
of the poll.

ubts on claims  
de for  
-fat foods

r Medical Reporter  
overnment committee that  
studied the connexion be-  
diet and heart disease is  
nvinced that the consump-  
of polyunsaturated fats  
at content) would reduce  
the incidence of the  
e or deaths from the  
increased consumption  
is one of the main factors  
buing to coronary heart  
ess saturated fat from  
and plant sources re-  
the concentration of  
terol, one of the risk fac-  
with hypertension and  
ite-smoking, would be re-  
the report says.  
The report says, in both  
and drinks, should be re-  
if only to diminish the  
e obesity. Any proposals  
stening water should be  
ered in the light of the  
edge that the harder the  
the lower the death rate  
ardiovascular disease.  
preface the report, pub-  
today sums up the com-  
munity's advice: "In the words  
aul, let your moderation  
wn to all men."  
id Coronary Heart Disease  
erly Office, 50p).

hour cuts fee to fight membership fall

Political Staff  
ur Party membership  
opped alarmingly over a  
years, the party in  
a document published  
ay. In consequence, the  
al executive is propos-  
uce the minimum sub-  
on to 50p so that it can  
sonably collected in one  
present minimum sub-  
on is £1.20 and "in far-  
any constituencies the  
e amount collected per

Wigg threat  
to Labour  
if EEC line  
is changed

By a Staff Reporter  
Lord Wigg gave a warning  
yesterday that he would "use  
every ounce of authority" he  
had to work for the defeat of the  
Labour Government if it went  
back on its pledges to consult the  
British people about mem-  
bership of the EEC.  
The former Labour minister  
was speaking at a meeting in  
London called by the Ger Britain  
Out Campaign, to announce  
results of his summer campaign,  
which will include public  
speeches by Mr Enoch Powell  
and Mr Jack Jones, general sec-  
retary of the Transport and  
General Workers' Union.  
Lord Wigg did not feel he was  
compromising his position by  
sharing a platform with the for-  
mer Conservative MP for Wol-  
verhampton, South-west. "I  
would share the platform with  
the devil himself on this issue  
and I know that Jack Jones feels  
the same. I want my grandchil-  
dren to be free men."  
By the end of this year we  
shall be faced with the necessity  
of harmonizing various policies  
with the EEC, and slowly little  
by little, MPs will find that the  
answer to questions in the Com-  
mons will be "we cannot discuss  
that" as the decision will already  
have been taken over our  
heads.  
The Treaty of Rome was like  
the incoming tide and the  
change from fresh water to salt  
might be imperceptible until it  
was too late.  
Mr Christopher Frere-Smith,  
the campaign chairman, who  
claimed that the movement had  
7,000 active workers, said some  
Labour MPs would consider  
leaving the party if British mem-  
bership of the EEC continued.

Housewives to  
sue over  
night electricity

The National Housewives'  
Association, which claims 20,000  
members, is planning to sue the  
Electricity Council under the  
Trade Descriptions Act, after the  
board's decision to raise night  
electricity charges by 70 per cent.  
The association has consulted  
solicitors about the action.  
Mrs Betty Stevens, chairman  
of the south-east area, said: "We  
have had over 3,000 letters about  
this and they are still coming in  
every day. People say they have  
been conned by the Electricity  
Council telling them they would  
have cheap electricity by using  
night storage heaters. In fact, the  
cost is going up 70 per cent and  
that isn't cheap or half-price  
electricity."  
"Many people invested in  
these heaters only to find that  
they will not be able to use them.  
So many elderly people say they  
are just ornaments."

Setback to reforms for  
education of lawyers

By Marcel Berlins  
Legal Correspondent  
Planned reforms in the legal  
education of people wishing to  
become lawyers have received  
a serious setback with the  
decision by the Law Society not to go  
ahead with key training courses  
for prospective solicitors.  
The whole future of legal education  
is now at stake.  
The reforms, originally recom-  
mended by the Ormrod commit-  
tee in 1971, included abolition of  
articles in a solicitor's office and  
its replacement by a law degree,  
or equivalent, followed by a year-  
long vocational training course.  
The Law Society has for the  
past two years planned for the  
first of the vocational courses to  
start in 1975, and arrangements  
were far advanced towards that  
aim. Now, however, it has  
decided to abandon the plans  
because of criticism by solicitors  
throughout the country.  
A consultative document set-  
ting out the Law Society's pro-  
posals was sent to all solicitors  
at the beginning of the year.  
Their response, described by a  
disappointed Law Society offi-  
cial as "extremely conservative,"  
showed that they were not ready  
to accept the new system.  
While many of the solicitors  
and local law societies were pre-  
pared to accept some form of  
vocational training, there was  
according to a statement by the  
Law Society's Council, strong  
support within the profession for  
the retention of articles.  
There is general opposition  
to the idea of a student having  
successfully completed a voca-  
tional course without probably  
having been in a solicitor's  
office," it said.  
The council is attempting to  
find some compromise that  
would retain articles to some  
extent and involve a vocational  
course, although not as long as  
a year.  
But there is little doubt that  
this new setback means the  
virtual death of the already  
severely ailing Ormrod recom-  
mendations. The rejection by the  
solicitors' profession does not  
directly affect the Bar. But the  
Ormrod report was supposed to  
be implemented as an integrated  
whole by both branches of the  
profession, the universities and  
other educational establish-  
ments. Clearly that will no  
longer be possible.

Reprive for  
subsidies to  
British  
pig farmers

From David Cross  
Luxembourg, June 5  
Britain's pig farmers are to  
continue to receive the special  
production subsidies they have  
been getting in the past few  
weeks, for the time being at  
least.  
This is because the European  
Community's agriculture min-  
isters have failed to agree on  
alternative support arrange-  
ments to replace the system of  
British Government grants  
approved by the Community in  
the spring.  
At a meeting of the ministers  
in Luxembourg, Mr Fred Peart,  
the British representative, called  
on his partners to continue to  
allow his Government to make  
special payments amounting to  
2.5p a lb to British pig farmers.  
These subsidies were due to be  
cut progressively from the begin-  
ning of June.  
In support of his case, Mr  
Peart argued that the slaughter  
of sows in Britain had gone up  
by some 40 per cent in recent  
weeks, as panic selling gripped  
the farming population.  
The existing system of subsidies  
must be maintained at its present level  
until the situation had improved.  
During their meetings, which  
ended late last night here, the  
ministers also approved addi-  
tional measures to help clear the  
Community's beef mountain,  
which now stands at some 90,000  
tons.  
In a decision which could have  
considerable political repercus-  
sions, the ministers agreed to  
sarnark some 17,000 tons of  
frozen beef surpluses for sale  
overseas at cut-price rates. The

WEST EUROPE



A wreath is cast into the sea in memory of those who died in the Normandy landings 30 years ago.

Red roses for the D-Day dead

From Michael Horsnell  
Bayeux, Normandy, June 5  
A wreath of red roses and car-  
nations was cast into the Chan-  
nel at dawn today, two miles off  
Arromanches, from the stern of  
the French steamer Villandry,  
and the many lives lost in the  
D-Day landing 30 years ago were  
commemorated.  
Then the tiny party of pil-  
grims who had come to remem-  
ber returned to the ship's cafe-  
teria for the raffle draw, the  
pipped music of Sid Lawrence  
playing Glenn Miller and the es-  
tablished by a grilling tour of the  
beaches and bars demands an  
unmistakable response.  
This particular "Longest  
Day", organized by L'Alliance  
Francaise, will not be the most  
formal of the many D-Day cele-  
brations planned for this week.  
But then seven years ago fol-  
lowed by a grilling tour of the  
beaches and bars demands an  
unmistakable response.  
Captain Gilbert Heuze, a former  
British Resistance fighter,  
who is both master of the Villan-  
dry and president of the Dieppe  
Committee of L'Alliance Fran-  
caise, had hoped for 800 D-Day  
veterans and their wives. In-  
stead he got 250, partly because  
a huge party of Americans opted

our because of the exchange rate.  
One of those who did come  
remembered a terrified 18-year-  
old private who was forced sud-  
denly to relieve himself in a  
cherry orchard and died when he  
accidentally triggered a grenade  
while dropping his trousers.  
That memory will be fresher  
in the mind this time next year  
than today's visit. So too the  
memory of friends who began to  
draw the moment they stepped  
from the landing craft with 70lb  
packs on their backs.  
The French remember too.  
British, American, and particu-  
larly Canadian flags flutter in  
the morning breeze from build-  
ings old and new. In tiny villages  
anti-tank guns stand, lovingly  
painted and preserved.  
The coach driver taking us to the  
Bayeux War Cemetery for the  
British Commonwealth  
noticed some passengers miss-  
ing. "We like our English  
cousins and we don't want to  
lose them", he said. He really  
meant it.  
The sentimental journey of the  
Villandry is only one of a multi-  
tude, official and unofficial,  
being undertaken by the men  
who landed on the beaches and  
their successors in the armed

Bonn politics embittered  
by espionage scandal

From Dan van der Vat  
Bonn, June 5  
The spy scandal which  
prompted Herr Brandt to resign  
as Chancellor a month ago con-  
tinues to poison the political  
atmosphere in Bonn.  
Professor Karl Carstens,  
leader of the Opposition, told  
the Bundestag today that his  
party would boycott the com-  
mittee on security matters until  
Herr Herbert Wehner, parlia-  
mentary leader of the ruling  
Social Democrats (SPD) ceases  
to be its chairman at the end of  
this month.  
He also gave notice that the  
Christian Democrats would  
demand a parliamentary inquiry  
into the spy scandal, caused by  
the discovery that Herr Gunter  
Guillaume, Herr Brandt's per-  
sonal assistant for party matters,  
was in the pay of the East  
Germans.  
Since the support of only a  
third of the Bundestag is needed  
for such an investigation to be  
instituted, an all-party commit-  
tee can be expected to be  
formed in a few days.  
Opposition members of the  
inquiry, I understand, will ask  
that evidence be taken from a

Germans to build spacelab

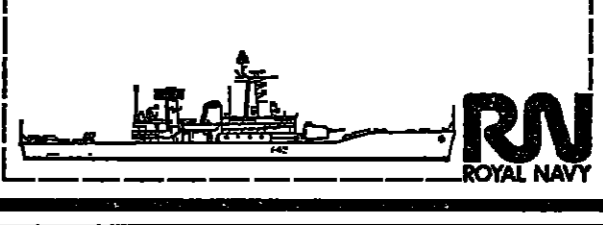
Paris, June 5.—The European  
Space Research Organization  
(ESRO) today awarded a \$200m  
(about £80m) contract to the  
VFW-Fokker Erno company of  
West Germany, for the construc-  
tion of an earth orbiting labora-  
tory that will carry Europe's  
first spacelab.  
VFW-Fokker Erno was in  
competition with another West  
German company, Messer-  
schmitt-Bolkow-Blohm, for work  
as prime contractor for the pro-  
ject which will be launched by  
a United States space shuttle  
about 1980.  
The decision was taken after

Journalists  
strike for  
freedom of  
the press

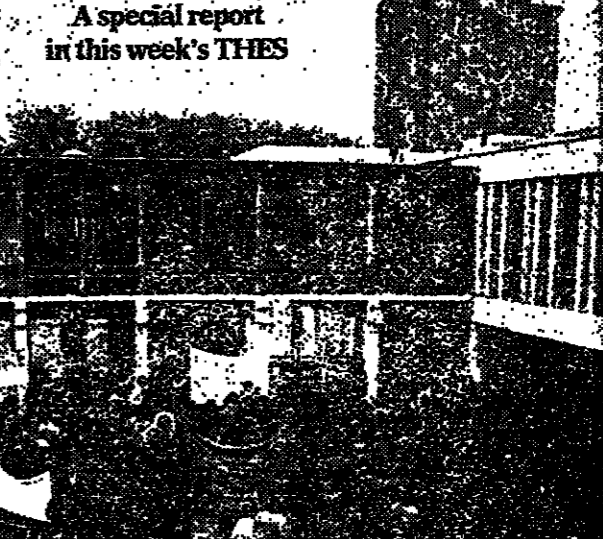
From Patricia Clough  
Rome, June 5  
Italian journalists and print-  
ers staged a 24-hour strike  
today in protest against at-  
tempts by leading politicians  
and economists to stifle the  
freedom of the press.  
Tomorrow's "Day of  
Silence" during which no news-  
papers, except possibly neo-fas-  
cist ones, will appear on the  
news-stands, is also intended to  
draw attention to journalists'  
demands for greater control  
over the policies of their news-  
papers.  
The journalists want to be  
consulted on the appointment  
of editors or deputy editors,  
and to be informed of any  
changes in a paper's ownership.  
The Italian Journalists' Fed-  
eration was alarmed recently  
by the purchase, or part pur-  
chase, of newspapers by the  
Montedison chemical concern  
on behalf, it is said, of leading  
members of the Christian Dem-  
ocrat Party.  
They have also been dis-  
turbed by reports of economic  
and political pressure being  
brought to bear, on leading  
industrialists who own news-  
papers or periodicals, to per-  
suade them to change their  
policy.  
The leading Rome news-  
paper, *Il Messaggero*, one of  
Italy's last privately owned dail-  
ies, was recently bought by  
Montedison.

We'll pay you £1,200 a year  
for your place at university.

To qualify you must have, among other things,  
a place on a full-time degree course.  
For all the details of this, and the many other  
opportunities open to intelligent young men in  
today's Royal Navy clip the coupon.  
It could bring you £1,200 in return.  
Captain WR Canning, RN, Officer Entry Section, (9CPS),  
Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BE.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Please send me further information about commissions in  
the Royal Navy/Royal Marines with special reference to  
the University Cadetships.  
My present or expected qualifications are:  
A degree in \_\_\_\_\_ graduating in 197 \_\_\_\_\_  
A minimum of 2 'A' levels (or equivalent)   
A minimum of 3 'O' levels (or equivalent)   
(Note: For a full career commission you must have a  
minimum of 2 'A' levels.)



What's going on at Essex?



The critics of university expansion have  
Essex in their sights again.  
Are the university's achievements being  
overlooked? What do the students want?  
Are they rebels without a cause? Is there  
too much emphasis on the social sciences?  
THE TIMES  
Higher Education  
SUPPLEMENT  
On sale at newsagents, price 10p

Let's go to  
**BRUSSELS**  
19 flights a week by One-Eleven  
jet—including the earliest flight of the  
day on weekdays. Scheduled British  
Caledonian services to Brussels are  
now operating from London Airport  
Gatwick. Ask your travel agent for  
details. Or call our nearest office.  
LET'S GO BRITISH CALEDONIAN  
OVER 600 FLIGHTS A WEEK TO EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, AFRICA AND WITHIN THE UK

OVERSEAS

Israel-Syrian disengagement goes into effect today after detailed plan is signed in Geneva

From Our Correspondent Geneva, June 5

The first disengagement movements of Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights start tomorrow under the detailed plan signed at the Palais des Nations here today by senior officers of the two armies. The operation is to be completed within 20 days.

The formalities completed, he declared the proceedings open to the media. He was admitted for his concluding remarks, in which he expressed confidence that disengagement would be implemented without complications.

October back through Quneitra was reported. The Army engineers were destroying fortifications and bunkers of the Syrian Army which had not been used by Israel's troops during the occupation.

Watergate's influence in California primary

From Our Own Correspondent New York, June 5

The Californian voters have chosen the two men who will compete for election as state governor this autumn in succession to Mr Ronald Reagan. The Democrat will be Mr Edmund Brown, a liberal and son of a former governor. The Republican will be Mr Houston Flournoy, a moderate who supported Mr Nelson Rockefeller for the presidency in 1964.

S African sportsmen banned by Japan

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, June 5

The Japanese Government announced today that South Africans will not be allowed to enter Japan to take part in sporting events or cultural and educational activities in future. The decision was taken today after Japanese envoys in Africa met with African envoys in Tokyo to discuss the economic and political policies in Africa.

Deposed Miss World critically ill

Indianapolis, June 5.—Miss Marjorie Wallace, the deposed Miss World, has been admitted to an intensive care unit.

A doctor said she was critically ill from barbiturate effects, but the Methodist Hospital here refused to confirm or deny reports that she had taken a drug overdose, saying only that she was under treatment for a kidney ailment.

Mrs Meir says farewell to politics

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, June 5

Mrs Golda Meir today notified the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr Israel Yeshayahu, that she is giving up her parliamentary seat. The decision becomes effective until the day when Mrs Meir will in theory retire to private life.

main blame fell on Mr Moshe Dayan, the Defence Minister, Mrs Meir took the criticisms of her Government to heart. When party pickering delayed the formation of her Government by two months, she decided to resign, but carried on while her designated successor struggled to get a Cabinet together.

Rebellion in Bolivian Army soon collapses

La Paz, June 5.—Loyal troops today crushed a military uprising in Bolivia against the right-wing Government of President Hugo Banzer, but the rebel leaders escaped.

General Banzer, who seized power after a short civil war in 1971, was on an inspection tour in the south when the rebels briefly took over the presidential palace, using a tank to smash down the doors.



President Nixon tries to catch one of the caps thrown by naval midshipmen graduating from Annapolis yesterday.

Africans deny split over Rhodesia settlement plan

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Rhodesia, June 5

A controversy has broken out here as to whether or not the African National Congress (ANC) voted unanimously last weekend to reject settlement proposals accepted by the Rhodesian Government and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the ANC leader.

claim that some members shouted down and the decision was influenced outside. Mr Chad Chipunza, leader of the African Progressive Party, said that nine members had seen the 11 Those ANC members who voted for the settlement proposal should join his party.

Summer will be a little cooler this year

Advertisement for Airy & Wheeler Lightweights clothing. Includes an illustration of a man in a suit and text describing the benefits of their lightweight suits.

Turkish Note to Greece on Aegean dispute

Ankara, June 5.—Turkey today proposed to Greece that negotiations to settle the Aegean oil dispute should begin on the basis of a common sense and common sense," an informed diplomatic source said.

In a note to Athens, the Turkish Foreign Ministry refused preconditions for the talks—a rejection of a Greek offer to conduct talks within the framework of the 1958 Geneva agreement on continental shelves.

Mr Nixon's lawyer decries talk of impeachment

From Fred Emery Washington, June 5

President Nixon's defence lawyer, Mr James St Clair, was reported today as saying that he thought it "very doubtful, very doubtful" that the House Judiciary committee would vote to recommend impeachment of Mr Nixon.

Death sentence on Bulgarian for espionage

By Our Foreign Staff

A Bulgarian former diplomat and economist, who served on Bulgarian missions to United Nations organizations in New York and Vienna, has been sentenced to death for espionage by the Sofia municipal court.

Russia tries again to call world party congress

From Edmund Stevens Moscow, June 5

A renewed effort to rally support for another world congress of communist parties was made in today's Pravda. Because previous direct calls failed to win enough support from "brother parties", Pravda this time uses a cautious circumlocution by suggesting the idea originated elsewhere.

Indian crisis on President's election solved

Delhi, June 5.—The Supreme Court of India today ended an important constitutional dispute by holding that a new national president must be elected before the five-year term of President Giri ends on August 24.

Seoul cautions Tokyo over Kim trial

Seoul, June 5.—South Korea today warned Japan against interference in Korean domestic affairs in connexion with the trial of the former Opposition leader, Mr Kim Dae Jung, on charges of election law violations.

Blacks and Puerto Ricans take over underworld New York's Mafia changes its colour

From Peter Stafford New York, June 5

There is a new presence in the changing world of American big city crime. According to Black Mafia, a book just published in New York, the traditional Italian Mafia is gradually being phased out of its old fiefdoms, and a new type of criminal organization is taking its place, consisting largely of Blacks and Puerto Ricans.

Russians detain British driver

Warsaw, June 5.—Mr Donald Cutler, a Briton driving a coachload of tourists through Eastern Europe, was being questioned in the Soviet Union today after a fatal accident involving a cyclist.

Concorde's fast 9,200 miles

Dakar, June 5.—The Concorde supersonic airliner landed here for a stopover today after having flown the 9,200 miles from Paris to Rio de Janeiro and on to be here in eight hours 36 minutes. — Agency France-Press.

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ports  
Japan

VERSEAS

# While junta demands death penalties for pre-coup treason

Floresca Vazquez, June 5.—The junta's death penalties and one of life imprisonment sought here this week are the most important of the initiatives by the Chilean force of 54 former officers.

The council of war, the cases against Senor Schnaka, a former Socialist, and Senor Carlos former state bank vice president and close friend of Allende. The prosecution has asked for a 30-year term in the case of the two men are accused of treason. The prosecution said that there was a state in Chile before the coup, that the policies that supported President Allende were "enemies" of the government.

The prosecution also said that both the Supreme and the Chamber of Deputies had broken the constitution.

Senor Schnaka and Senor Carlos have received information which prosecution has qualified as

# Greek coup leader on trial for corruption

From Mario Modiano, Athens, June 5.—Piles of banknotes representing millions of drachmas, neatly tied up with string, were on display in the Athens special military court today when former Colonel Michael Balopoulos, one of the leaders of the 1967 coup, was on trial for corruption.

In the dock with the former colonel sat senior civil servants, meat importers, and stockbrokers accused of illegal meat imports, bribery, and smuggling out foreign exchange.

The indictment asserted that Mr. Balopoulos, as Under-Secretary of Commerce in the Government of President Papadopoulos, had taken bribes and gifts in 1972 and 1973, in exchange for favours to meat merchants who were importing illegal or bad meat.

The alleged favours involved exclusive licences to import meat from Rhodesia or from areas afflicted with foot-and-mouth disease, on false certificates of origin. The importers are accused of creating artificial shortages in order to force controlled prices up.

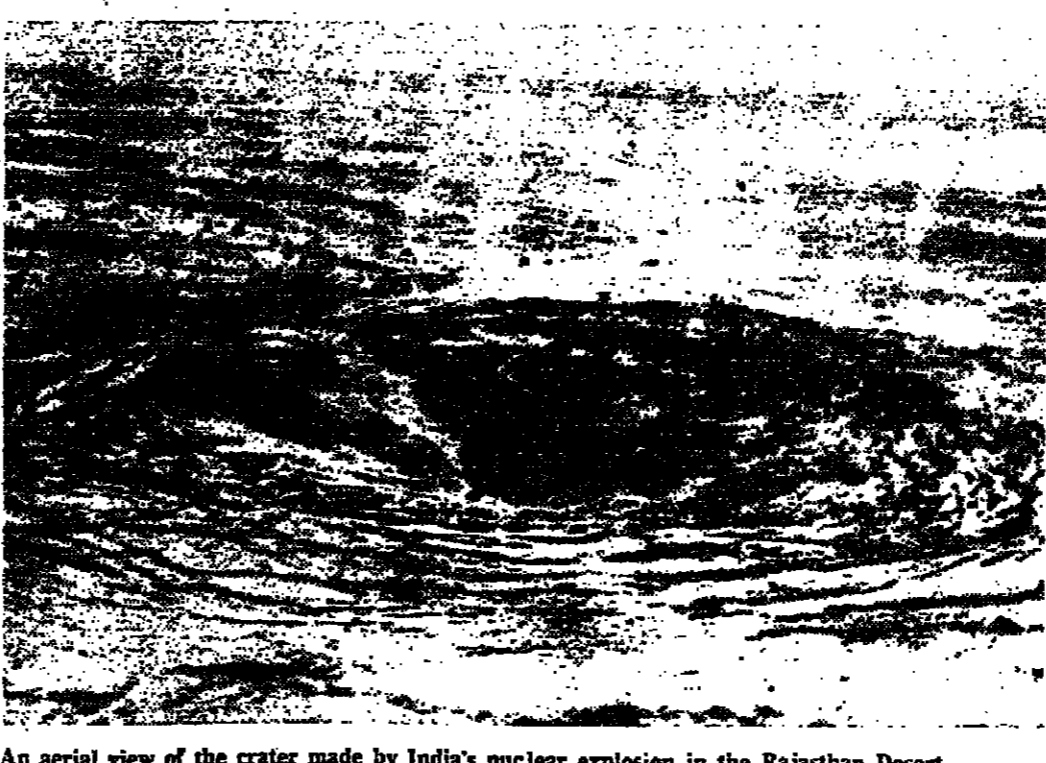
Mr. Balopoulos rejects the charges and asserts that all he tried to do was to keep the market well-stocked with meat at a price that would allow the Rhodesians to export their surplus.

A leading defendant is Mr. Zafiro, Papanichalopoulos, director-general of market control in the Department of Commerce. According to the indictment, he has confessed to receiving bribes from meat importers totalling 9m drachmas (122,000) which he feigned to have passed on to the under-secretary, but kept for himself, together with the weekly parcels of fice steaks from the butchers.

The parcels of banknotes were said to have been found by the military police at his house and his daughter's home.

The Government is demanding moral damages of 10m drachmas (122,000) from the group that the scandal "weakened the people's faith in the prestige and moral standing of the state."

It is also seeking 29.5m drachmas (342,000) from nine meat merchants who damaged the Government by the drain in foreign exchange reserves.



An aerial view of the crater made by India's nuclear explosion in the Rajasthan Desert.

# Soviet sea power alarms Britain

Nairobi, June 5.—The British Government is concerned by the build-up of Soviet naval power in the Indian Ocean and elsewhere and this is a factor in its present defence review, Mr. Frank Judd, Minister with responsibility for the Royal Navy, said here last night.

After a brief visit to the British base at the Mozambique port of Beira, intended to deter oil imports destined for Rhodesia, Mr. Judd told a press conference that he considered the Soviet naval build-up to be very considerable. One nuclear submarine was being commissioned every five weeks.

Of course we know of the Soviet desire to match the naval capability of the other major powers but it now appears to be aiming beyond parity.

"Obviously anyone in a job like mine has to ask himself what is the purpose of this expansion, and how far can it go in the reality of a nuclear war without risking the ultimate horror," Mr. Judd told a press conference.

Mr. Judd said he was extremely impressed by the work of the men engaged in the Beira patrol. There was no intention at present of ending it.

Britain's defence arrangements in the area for the use of the Simonstown base was part of the Labour Government's wide review of defence policy.

He hoped to see a positive build-up of links with black African countries as well as a change in attitude towards the south.—Reuter.

# World is heading once more for Doomsday

Nairobi, June 5.—Mankind must face the fact that Doomsday is possible, or even probable, if it continues on its present course, Mr. Maurice Strong, executive director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), said today.

"The reaction of the world community to the energy crisis seems to be pushing us faster along the same self-destructive patterns of growth which caused our environmental problems in the first place," he said in a prepared speech released here to mark the second anniversary of World Environment Day.

The address is being delivered in Spokane, Washington, for Spokane Expo '74, which focuses on new technology for environmental improvement.

Mr. Strong said the real dilemma was that "our whole society, especially our industrial system, is geared to a set of automatic, habitual responses that are inherently self-defeating: more production, more growth, more everything." He went on: "For a while I thought the energy crisis might lead to a dawn of sanity in our use of resources, but the sense of crisis has faded too fast."

Mr. Strong gave warning that international manoeuvring in the wake of the oil shortages was threatening to usher in a new era of "a new Doomsday" between rich and poor. The scramble for scarce resources to satisfy the indulgent

The environment issue is moving off the level of vague and pious generalities," he said. "From now on we will have to face a whole series of specific issues in which the potential for conflict is high. We can expect conflicts between economic and social goals, between the short-term narrow special interests of the few and the larger environmental benefit to all, and international conflicts when the actions of one country inflict damage on her neighbours."

"Those whose interests are being affected negatively are predictably fighting hard to protect themselves. The fight between narrow interests and the environment will be a long and divisive one."

The voices of doom which saw no way out for human survival could not be dismissed entirely, Mr. Strong said.

"If our hopes for the future are to be based on a realistic assessment of the evidence before us, we will have to acknowledge that if Doomsday is not inevitable it is possible—perhaps even probable—if we continue on the present course."

"The only thing separating us from a brighter future is our own moral and political will. In the final analysis, our hopes lie in the choices made by this generation. No generation has ever faced a more awesome responsibility or a more exciting prospect."—Reuter.

# Min threat to Britain on unfounded propaganda

London, June 5.—President Amin of Uganda has told Britain that if "unfounded propaganda" against his country does not immediately stop, the British High Commission will be closed before the end of the week.

British working in Uganda will also be given 48 hours to leave the country, the president added, according to a radio broadcast.

The radio broadcast came at least the announcement of President Amin, in his reference to "unfounded propaganda," was believed to be a report by the International Commission on Africa, which accused the Amin regime of a reign of terror in Uganda through massive viola-

tions of human rights, arbitrary arrests, murder and torture.

President Amin also attacked the BBC over the report.

The announcement said: "President Amin tonight told the British High Commission that British unfounded propaganda against Uganda over the BBC."

General Amin ordered the British Acting High Commissioner resident in Uganda to inform the British Government and particularly to inform the BBC, that if this unfounded propaganda does not end forthwith, Uganda will close the offices of the British High Commission before the end of this week, and order all working in British consulates and churches, to quit Uganda within a period of two days.—Reuter.

# Whitlam control of Senate now expected

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, June 5.—The general election results for the Senate are expected to be clearer by Friday when it is likely that Mr. Gough Whitlam's Labour Government will be shown to have a majority of two—31 seats to 29.

The Government would then have complete control of Parliament and a joint sitting of the two Houses to pass legislation previously rejected by the Senate would be unnecessary.

# Premier says communists killed Cambodia minister

Phnom Penh, June 5.—The death toll in yesterday's bitter fighting between anti-Government students and military police in which Dr. Keo Sangkim, the education minister, and his adviser, Mr. Thach Chet, were killed has risen to four. Two students wounded in the clashes died in hospital last night.

In a radio broadcast last night, Mr. Long Boret, the Prime Minister, said communist agents had "tortured and killed" the minister and his adviser. He declared three days of mourning.

More than 30 students and police were wounded in the clashes, which broke out after military police moved into a high school to rescue Dr. Sangkim and Mr. Chet, who were taken hostage by the students. More than 100 students were detained.

The students were demonstrating for the release of colleagues and teachers held by the Government for alleged subversion. The school, with 100 students still inside, today was surrounded by military police.

Victoria Britain writes from Saigon: A full communist battalion and four tanks were back in the battle round Ben Cat, 25 miles north of Saigon, yesterday. It is believed that they appeared only a few hours after the Government retook the village of An Dien after a four-day battle in which the command reported having killed and wounded at least 40 communist soldiers and destroyed five communist tanks.

The Government's own casualties in the last four days fighting for An Dien and the other two militia positions lost three weeks ago on the province of Tanien, were 157 killed and 157 wounded.

Heavy artillery fire could be heard in the area all day today, but details were given of the fighting for the remaining positions held by the communists and route 13 was closed to all traffic 12 miles south of Ben Cat.

Four Government soldiers were killed and 13 wounded in a mortar attack and two engagements about 15 miles south-east of Hue, in the northernmost province of Thua Thien, one of the few areas where an effective ceasefire was observed for most of the past year.

# Answers of the respected and beloved leader KIM IL SUNG to questions raised by "L'UNITA", organ of the Italian Communist Party.

Pyeongyang, April 5 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our party and our people, gave answers to questions raised by "L'UNITA", organ of the Italian Communist Party, on January 29, 1974.

Question: One year ago we heard, with great expectation that an agreement was reached between the two parts of Korea on peacefully reunifying the country free from interference of outside forces. But later we learned that new difficulties had been laid on this road.

Would you please tell us what those difficulties are and how they can be overcome?

Answer: In 1972 a north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, put forward by our party, was made public in our country as a result of the talks held between the north and the south. This was a big advance in the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Fatherland. The people throughout the world, to say nothing of the Korean people in the north and south, rejoiced and warmly hailed it.

After the announcement of the north-south joint statement we made every possible effort to put it into practice and achieve the reunification of the Fatherland as early as possible, but in this effort we ran up against a big obstacle, the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splitters to perpetuate the national division.

The South Korean authorities under the wire-pulling of U.S. imperialism scrapped the north-south joint statement on the day after signing it, saying that it is no more than a scrap of paper which is unbelievable when they considered acts totally contravening the principles of the north-south joint statement and turned down all the reasonable proposals put forward by us to accelerate national reunification. Then, in June last year, they openly announced to the world a "policy" on fixing responsibility for the national split. The assertion of the South Korean authorities is that South Korea and North Korea should enter the United Nations separately. This is designed, to all practical intents, to freeze the division of the nation and keep our country divided into two parts forever.

The nation-splitting manoeuvres of the South Korean authorities are a product of the "Two Koreas" policy of U.S. imperialism. Having found it impossible to realise their wild design to invade the northern half of the Republic and turn the whole of Korea into a colony of the U.S. imperialists brought forward the "Two Koreas" policy with a sinister aim to keep a hold on South Korea at least. At the United Nations General Assembly last year the U.S. imperialists, together with their followers, resorted to all sorts of tricks to push through a "resolution" on "Two Koreas."

It is the Japanese militarists who are most zealously following the U.S. imperialists in their "Two Koreas" plot. While stepping up their renewed invasion of South Korea, the Japanese militarists, in collusion and conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists, are actively pushing ahead with the plot to create "Two Koreas." It is no wonder that some time ago a Japanese newspaper wrote that "the 'Two Koreas' policy is a drama the Pak Jung Il regime is playing in accordance with the script of the United States and under its direction and under the stage-management of Japan."

We consider that a road to the solution of the question of our country's reunification can be smoothed only by smashing the "Two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the South Korean authorities and putting an end to the interference of outside forces in the Korean question.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic resolutely oppose any attempt to fix and perpetuate the division of our country and thoroughly reject any outside interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

Last year's United Nations General Assembly, the first one in history to be held with the attendance of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, checked the "Two Koreas" plot of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, expressed support to the three principles of national reunification laid down in the north-south joint statement and adopted a decision on

up their aggressive design against Asian countries. They are making desperate efforts to help themselves out of the predicament. The crafty U.S. imperialists put forth the so-called "Imperialist Doctrine" to make the Asian fight Asians by instigating their satellite states and puppets of Asia. Under the zealous aegis of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists are spurring on their infiltration into various countries of Asia to realize their wild ambition for overseas expansion.

The aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists against Asian countries will never be realized. I think the general situation in Asia will turn more favourable to the Asian peoples in the future.

There are many fighting an revolutionary war to make the Asian peoples of Asia are firmly united on one common front of struggle against the imperialists' aggression and intervention. The Asian peoples have been awakened and steered through their protracted struggles against old and new colonialism.

The voices calling for independence are ringing louder and the revolutionary spirit is rapidly mounting against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism in all areas of Asia today. The last of the U.S. imperialists will be kicked out of Asia before long and the Japanese militarists' manoeuvres of overseas aggression are bound to be frustrated by the revolutionary forces of the Asian peoples.

Of course the U.S. imperialists may manoeuvre in Asia in various forms in future, resorting to a craftier trick. No matter how the U.S. imperialists may manoeuvre, however, the revolutionary peoples of Asia will firmly maintain the anti-imperialist stand to the end. The future of Asia will be decided by the Asian peoples, its master.

The Asian peoples will certainly build an Asia where there is neither imperialism nor exploitation and oppression, an independent and prosperous, new Asia.

Question: The workers' party of Korea holds a distinguished position in the International Communist Movement and has made an important contribution to the World Anti-Imperialist Movement. Please tell us how do you view the prospect of the struggle against imperialism and for peace in the present stage in the light of your experience and what role the International Communist and working-class movements can play in this struggle.

Answer: As you know, there is a growing argument on the international arena today that the present stage is an era of shift to peaceful coexistence and cooperation from cold war and confrontation. Our people, too, want peace and unanimously hope to see a lasting peace. But the Korean people are well aware that peace can never be achieved by begging the imperialists to grant peace, but only through a persistent struggle against imperialism.

The more difficult their position becomes the craftier double-dealing tactics the imperialists cling to. This is a habitual method employed by the imperialists whenever they find themselves in a difficult position.

The U.S. imperialists are now improving their relations with big countries and easing the tension temporarily under the signboard of "peace" in an attempt to gain a breathing space, while persisting in their intensified manoeuvres of aggression against small countries and interference in their internal affairs. Recently the U.S. imperialists instigated the Israeli aggressors to provoke a war of aggression against the Egyptian and Syrian peoples. The U.S. imperialists also engineered a fascist military coup to overthrow the legitimate popular unity government in Chile. It is also none other than the U.S. imperialists who are carrying on the manoeuvres of aggression and interference in the domestic affairs in Korea, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and a number of African countries and various other countries of the world.

As the reality shows, the people want peace but the imperialists are always engrossed in aggression, war and intervention.

We, therefore, consider that vigilance should be heightened as the struggle intensified against the imperialists all the more when they put up the signboard of "peace."

When the imperialists don the mask of "peace", there may appear those who harbour an illusion about imperialism and seek security against it and also those who try to shut security through an unprincipled compromise with it. These people are either those who are tired of the revolutionary struggle and are going to give up revolution or cowards who are afraid of revolution. But the anti-imperialist struggle as a whole will not be weakened though these people may appear.

As long as imperialism exists, there will always be exploitation and oppression, aggression and intervention by it, and where there is imperialist

Through vigorous endeavours to narrow down the distinction between heavy and light labour in the field of industry, the comprehensive mechanization of operations in the coal and ore mines and the automation of work in the metal and chemical plants have been realized in no small degree. In particular, an energetic drive is going on to go over to remote control step by step in those branches where there is heat-affected and harmful labour.

The technical revolution is also being dynamically pushed ahead to narrow down the distinction between agricultural and industrial work and bring agricultural work close to industrial labour.

This year is the tenth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in our Country" on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Rural Question, we are now working, setting ourselves the target to carry out the main tasks of the rural technical revolution put forth in the theses.

In our country the irrigation of agriculture was realized long ago and the electrification was also completed through the country side. Now a struggle is being waged forcefully to complete the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. We plan to supply the countryside with 70,000-80,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. unit) by July this year, a task set forth in the theses. The task put forward to be realized in the first half of the year is to supply one ton of chemical fertilizers per chongbo in terms of weight will be fulfilled in the first half of the year.

The prospect of grain production is also very bright. A bumper harvest was reaped in our country last year. I think you know this well as you yourselves toured our countryside. We have set the fighting target to produce 6.7 million tons of grain this year while consolidating the successes achieved last year in the grain production. When this target is hit, it can be said, the grain height of the six-year plan will have been scaled.

The task of the technical revolution for freeing women from the heavy burden of household chores is also successfully progressing.

Great efforts are now being directed in our country to the development of the food and daily necessities industries in order to create conditions for women to do cooking and other household work quickly with ease. Along with this, work is making brisk headway to introduce water service in the countryside. When this project is completed, women will no longer need to carry water jars on their heads.

The living standard of our people will be markedly raised in the near future. Our people have now no worry about the question of food, clothing and housing. But the living standard of our people as a whole has not yet reached such a level as to satisfy them. There are still differences between the workers and peasantry in their living standard and distinctions between urban and rural population in their living conditions. We are striving to raise by far the people's living standard as a whole and, at the same time, to improve it comparably.

When we work hard for a few years more after carrying out the six-year plan, our people's living will be improved by far not to be inferior to others.

In the future a big advance will be made also in public education and the training of national cadres. The universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school, education which started in 1972 will be enforced completely during the six-year plan to give all children complete General secondary education at state expense in the future till they reach working age. Higher education will be rapidly developed and the number of technicians and specialists will exceed one million in our country. Development are very bright and our people's struggle is worthwhile and noble.

Our working class and cooperative farmers are now waging a vigorous struggle to carry out the six-year plan ahead of schedule with a bright hope for the morrow.

In view of the fighting spirit of the working people, we are firmly confident that the six-year plan will be successfully carried out ahead of schedule. When the six-year plan is fulfilled, the look of our country will change all the more as a whole and our people will reach a higher peak of socialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend warm greetings to the Italian communists and the Italian working class for their active support to our people in the struggle for the building of socialism and for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and wish the Italian communist party greater success in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and democracy and socialism.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Answers of the respected and beloved leader KIM IL SUNG to questions raised by "L'UNITA", organ of the Italian Communist Party.

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SPORT

Racing

Snow Knight wins Derby after change of tactics

By Michael Phillips

Snow Knight, ridden by Brian Taylor, trained by Peter Nelson, at Uppingham, in Berkshire, and owned by two Canadians, Neil and Sharon Phillips, won the 1974 running of the Derby Stakes at Epsom, yesterday, by two lengths from Imperial Prince...



Snow Knight being led by Mrs Sharon Phillips, the owner, and Major Peter Nelson, the trainer.

The well-fancied Giacomo, who looked a picture of health in the paddock before he cantered to the start, was the favourite behind Imperial Prince and just in front of Bustino...

It is difficult to say whether Nosocomio swallowed his tongue. He was certainly showing all the symptoms of having done so when he virtually pulled himself up several feet after passing the post, gasping for breath and with bulging eyes...

Hue-Williams has two live hopes for the second half of the season. By running so well, Imperial Prince paid a vivid compliment to Jupiter Pluvius...

Tennyson, the other challenger from France, was thought unlikely not to have won the French Derby last year. He won their great midsummer test for stayers, the Grand Prix de Paris...

Derby prices, places (1000-1500-3000-4500-6000-9000-12000-18000-25000-35000-45000-60000-80000-100000)

Derby prices, places (1000-1500-3000-4500-6000-9000-12000-18000-25000-35000-45000-60000-80000-100000)

Piggott has welcome change of fortune

By Michael Seely

As it is to be remembered the unexpected result of the Derby, there was an upset in the first race on the card, a five-furlong dash for two-year-olds, the Great Surrey Stakes...

The second two-year-old race, the Woodcote, went to Mendip Man (Cambridge) beat D. M. A. C. from Swanton, 5 and 1.

At the distance the Gubbs was just leading Mount Grace and Mr George when he edged to the right, leaving out Mr. Shackie who had to be snatched up. After the Gubbs had won by a length from Mr George...

Golf

Three remaining seeds stand firm

By Peter Ryde

The three remaining seeds in the British amateur golf championship stood their ground yesterday at the 12th round of the event...

The three remaining seeds in the British amateur golf championship stood their ground yesterday at the 12th round of the event. At the 12th round, Harvey missed from about 120 yards, and Davies, having raised the better of it, hit the 12th hole and Harvey at the 12th...

Second round

Bottom half: C. F. Ross (Cambridge) beat D. M. A. C. from Swanton, 5 and 1. T. N. Jones (Gloucester) beat A. E. H. from Swanton, 3 and 1.

Third round

Top half: M. J. Jones (Swanton) beat R. J. Jones (Gloucester), 2 and 1. M. J. Jones (Swanton) beat R. J. Jones (Gloucester), 2 and 1.

And Davies narrowly missed another hole, the 12th, the next two were holes-in-one. Davies, having raised the better of it, hit the 12th hole and Harvey at the 12th...

Yesterday's scores at Muirfield: D. M. Robertson (Gloucester) beat G. W. Jones (Cambridge), 1 and 1. G. W. Jones (Cambridge) beat D. M. Robertson (Gloucester), 1 and 1.

Wood swings into right rhythm on the day

By Lewine Mair

Having thrashed everything out to the right in his practice round on Tuesday, Norman Wood, to his relief, opened with a gentle hook in the first round of the Maxfli Golf tournament at Farnham yesterday...

Wood picked up three of his four shots on the 10th and 11th. At the 14th he hit the red marker. The ball ran to 20ft and holed for his two, and at the 47-yr-old hit he ran the ball in from 30 yards for an eagle after he had reached the green with a drive and three woods.

Epsom programme

Table listing race programs for Epsom, including 2.0 CATERHAM STAKES, 2.35 CAREW STAKES, 3.10 CORONATION CUP, 3.40 ABBOTS HILL HANDICAP, 4.15 ROSEBERY MEMORIAL HANDICAP, 4.55 ROYAL HANDICAP, 5.30 CHEPSTEAD STAKES.

Carlisle programme

Table listing race programs for Carlisle, including 6.45 BUTTERMERE STAKES, 7.10 LOWSWATER HANDICAP, 7.40 BASSETTWAITE HANDICAP, 8.05 WASTWATER STAKES, 8.35 CRUMMUCK WATER HANDICAP, 9.0 EMERALD WATER PLATE.

Epsom selections

By our Racing Correspondent: 2.0 Desert Way, 3.30 Rustic Lad, 3.10 Dahia, 3.40 Multiple, 4.15 Majesty, 4.55 Rain-Chin, 5.30 Rustic Lad is specially recommended.

Carlisle selections

By our Northern Correspondent: 6.45 Almost Persuaded, 7.10 Red Track, 7.40 Kithroon, 8.05 Soldiers, 8.35 Snowdon, 9.0 Red Track, 9.05 Soldiers.

Ripon

Table listing race programs for Ripon, including 2.15 CLARE SELLING HANDICAP, 2.40 GALAXY STAKES, 3.10 DUNDEAL LAD, 3.40 SANDERSON, 4.10 BUNYON, 4.40 SONNANTO, 5.10 RAIN-CHIN, 5.40 RUSTIC LAD, 6.10 RAIN-CHIN, 6.40 RUSTIC LAD.

Epsom results

Table listing race results for Epsom, including 2.0 CATERHAM STAKES, 2.35 CAREW STAKES, 3.10 CORONATION CUP, 3.40 ABBOTS HILL HANDICAP.

Tennis

Connors wants to get on grass now

By Reg Bellamy

James Connors, of Los Angeles, aged 21, is one of those engaging tennis players with an instinctively boyish zest for the game. With typically resilient good spirits, the Australian has quickly begun to realize the potential advantages of being barred from the French championships...

Chilean youngster keeps Amritraj at full stretch

By Reg Bellamy

Paris, June 5.—Vijay Amritraj, of India, reaching the quarter-final round at Wimbledon and Forest Hills last year, came close to defeat in the first round of the French tennis championships here today. Amritraj scraped through 7-5, 6-4, 6-3 in an hour and 35 minutes against Chilean Belus Prajoux.

At the bottom of the page, there is a small graphic or logo, possibly a brand mark or publisher's logo, located at the bottom center of the page.



Arrangement for England as Channon scores after six minutes.

### England can take pride in this draw

By Alan Gibson  
*Cricket Correspondent*

Fanciful though it would have seemed only five years ago, it is now high time for England to take a Test series off India again. They have lost the last two, first at home and then away. India on the other hand, with victories against West Indies and New Zealand to be taken into account, have not lost a Test since going down to Australia in 1969.

In spite of all this, England should win the series which begins today at Old Trafford. For one thing the optimism engendered by the victory over the Indians in the West Indies lives on. That was a great triumph at Port of Spain. For another, the conditions are more favourable than they were in the West Indies, for all their recent record, the Indians have not often looked a winning side since their arrival six weeks ago.

Yesterday it must have sickened them to see the drought broken on the very eve of the series. More than any other country, they are

## Break in weather favours England

By John Woodcock  
*Cricket Correspondent*

Unsuited to, and ill-equipped for, wet-weather cricket, England has made more of Boycott's counsel, it might have had to dig to get at it, though, which he is not especially good at doing.

Having been to India on MCC's last tour there, and played in all five Test matches, Dennis will know what he is up against now. We can expect some fine spin bowling, for one thing. It is most of all which has accounted for India's prowess in the past four years. Of the four Indian bowlers, Prasanna is expected to be left out, though if the rain continues, as they were saying yesterday it would not be a bad idea. Certainly the chances of Chandra Sekhar finding a pitch to sharpen his most dangerous weapon, his bounce, have been assessed by the English batsmen. The pitch, of course, is covered. It is also drier than the groundman might have wished. He was talking of it being better than the weather, which would have suited the Indians; but that was in the expectation of the drought continuing.

## Rowing Jesus eight displace Head crew

By Jim Railton

The key to this year's Head crew in the Cambridge May Races lies between Lads, Margaret (LMBC) and Pembroke in today's race. In the first day of racing yesterday the Head crew, First and Third Trinity, were dethroned by the Jesus eight. LMBC rowed over in third place, almost catching the Jesus crew before they bumped First and Third Trinity to top place. Pembroke, with four blues on board, predictably overtook Emmanuel to reach fourth place.

Today's interest lies in whether LMBC can catch First and Third Trinity in today's race. In the first day of racing yesterday the Head crew, First and Third Trinity, were dethroned by the Jesus eight. LMBC rowed over in third place, almost catching the Jesus crew before they bumped First and Third Trinity to top place. Pembroke, with four blues on board, predictably overtook Emmanuel to reach fourth place.

## Hostility of Herman too much for Sussex

By Richard Streeton  
*Bournemouth*

By Richard Streeton  
*Bournemouth*

By Richard Streeton  
*Bournemouth*

By Richard Streeton  
*Bournemouth*

## Storey's century leads Surrey recovery

By Alan Gibson  
*Cricket Correspondent*

Storey's century leads Surrey recovery

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*Cricket Correspondent*

Storey's century leads Surrey recovery

## Barlow makes suitable first impression for Middlesex

By Peter Marsson  
*Cricket Correspondent*

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Barlow makes suitable first impression for Middlesex

## United visit Orient

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## Bremner in the Scottish squad

Bremner in the Scottish squad

Bremner in the Scottish squad

Bremner in the Scottish squad

## Gloucester vs Essex

Gloucester vs Essex

Gloucester vs Essex

Gloucester vs Essex

## Somerset vs Northants

Somerset vs Northants

Somerset vs Northants

Somerset vs Northants

## Warwickshire vs Notts

Warwickshire vs Notts

Warwickshire vs Notts

Warwickshire vs Notts

## Motor cycling Second success for Williams

Motor cycling Second success for Williams

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## Fine spell by Turner

Fine spell by Turner

Fine spell by Turner

Fine spell by Turner

## Cambridge vs Kent

Cambridge vs Kent

Cambridge vs Kent

Cambridge vs Kent

## Minor counties

Minor counties

Minor counties

Minor counties

## World champion penalized

World champion penalized

World champion penalized

World champion penalized

## European hockey

European hockey

European hockey

European hockey

## Today's cricket

Today's cricket

Today's cricket

Today's cricket

## Croquet

Croquet

Croquet

Croquet

## Squash rackets

Squash rackets

Squash rackets

Squash rackets

## Penning

Penning

Penning

Penning

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1st TRINITY	2nd TRINITY	3rd TRINITY	4th TRINITY	5th TRINITY	6th TRINITY	7th TRINITY	8th TRINITY	9th TRINITY	10th TRINITY
1st JESUS	2nd JESUS	3rd JESUS	4th JESUS	5th JESUS	6th JESUS	7th JESUS	8th JESUS	9th JESUS	10th JESUS
1st PEMBROKE	2nd PEMBROKE	3rd PEMBROKE	4th PEMBROKE	5th PEMBROKE	6th PEMBROKE	7th PEMBROKE	8th PEMBROKE	9th PEMBROKE	10th PEMBROKE
1st MANCHESTER	2nd MANCHESTER	3rd MANCHESTER	4th MANCHESTER	5th MANCHESTER	6th MANCHESTER	7th MANCHESTER	8th MANCHESTER	9th MANCHESTER	10th MANCHESTER

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### Joshua Rifkin: Mixing ragtime with Renaissance

according to one recent British condone for ragtime. Rifkin has done for ragtime what Stravinsky did for the modernists. He has taken the ragtime idiom and made it his own. He has taken the ragtime idiom and made it his own. He has taken the ragtime idiom and made it his own.

He had a classical musical education in America and Germany. He has made various forays into the world of pop. There was the Baroque Beatles Book—settings of Lennon/McCartney tunes in the styles of Handel and Bach, and which he later recorded, and which sold a great deal better than his recordings of genuine pieces from the same period. He's also worked as arranger/conductor on several albums with folk singer Judy Collins. "It was an experience I wouldn't have missed if I were blind," he says. "I like things that other people thought pop music could save the world, and for another it taught me a lot about handling an orchestra. When you've got a studio full of highly-paid session musicians, it's a matter of sticking a piece so much that you want to be involved with it, want to hear a performance that corresponds to my own idea of the piece. If I heard a lot of performances that did that, I wouldn't bother to do it myself. I'm simply not ambitious personally, in that direction."



rather obscurely, with a Renaissance repertoire which I hope to follow up. Some of the symphonic literature appeals to me, though I'm not interested in the usual diet of concert pieces. It's a matter of sticking a piece so much that you want to be involved with it, want to hear a performance that corresponds to my own idea of the piece. If I heard a lot of performances that did that, I wouldn't bother to do it myself. I'm simply not ambitious personally, in that direction."

### Looking for a better deal in any language

On Saturday, teachers from more than 25 private language schools all over the country are meeting at Friends House in London's Euston Road to discuss the next round in their battle to organize a union for their profession. The complaints against their employers concern not only pay, which varies greatly from one school to another, but also standards. The feeling among many of the teachers is that neither staff nor students are getting anything like a fair deal.

For a business that brings over £17m each year into Britain, and does much to influence foreign students' impressions of this country, it is perhaps surprising that nothing has been done about supervising private language schools before now. There is virtually no government control. Anyone can set up a language school, whether or not he has any experience of running such an establishment, or employs qualified or unqualified teachers. In fact very few language teachers, either those who teach English as a foreign language, or foreigners teaching their own language, do have a teaching qualification, though some attend training courses in the schools.

On top of this there are any number of "study holidays" run each year by travel agents, which offer English teaching as well as cultural outings to foreign students at rates that can vary from £15 to £45 per week. Some of the schools still teach English in an incredibly old-fashioned way," says Maj Gen Eric Younson of the Central Bureau of Educational Visits and Exchanges, who admits that they have no way of inspecting the 300-400 schools that advertise in his *Young Visitors Yearbook*. "And we know perfectly well that some of the English courses are just reneers for holiday centres, which hope to make money on food and drink and don't concentrate on the teaching."

It was to try to put a stop to what they saw as a fast expanding business that could quickly turn into a racket that the British Council, in the middle '50's, devised a system of recognition. The Department of Education and Science agreed to send inspectors into any school which asked for them, and to "recognize" those that came up to a certain standard. Out of this came the Association of Recognized English Language Schools (ARELS) which today has 53 members, most of whom are solely in the business of teaching English as a foreign language, and is bound by a code of conduct.

But while the inspection and the code between them take care of staff morale, teaching materials and timetables, they do nothing to lay down conditions of pay, qualifications of teachers, sick pay, pensions or holidays. Major-General David

Egerton, general secretary of ARELS, agrees that there is nothing that he can do to make schools conform to any given standard. "All ARELS can do is to take a nudging role—for instance, we review the salaries of as many of the schools as agree to fill in our questionnaires (last year about half did) and then circulate the results, hoping this will prod them into paying better."

But it is not really the position of the ARELS schools, all of whom are now probably paying starting salaries of around £1,500 with an average of eight weeks' paid holidays, that is causing the concern. It is the position of schools who choose not to be inspected—and cannot be forced to—such as the Berlitz School of Languages, where the present moves to form a union started a couple of weeks ago.

A Berlitz teacher, more often than not a graduate, and always teaching his native language, can get as little as £4p for a 45-minute lesson (while the student pays up to £4), entitlement to five days sick pay and two weeks' holiday after a year's employment. And there is always the possibility of wasting a day, giving one lesson at 8.30 in the morning and one at 4.30 in the afternoon, with no work in between. And payment is only made for the lessons given.

One of the reasons why a union has been so slow in coming is that it is difficult to see just where the teachers belong. The National Union of Teachers won't have them because of the problems of qualifications. And the foreign teachers, who form a very small minority, often are little English and are therefore poorly equipped to argue—and in any case fear for their jobs and their work permits.

But now the General and Municipal Workers' Union has agreed to take up their cause. They have set up a language teachers branch, and between 300 and 400 members have joined in the last couple of weeks, including nine per cent of the Berlitz teachers. The contract to be discussed at Saturday's meeting will include a £1,950 pa basic minimum, overtime, increments, pensions and the whole question of standards and qualifications. Once this contract has been agreed union officers will contact the school principals and begin negotiations.

Meanwhile the owners and principals of the school are treating the matter with extreme caution. Some point to the difficulties of providing pensions for people who only come to teach in this country for less than a year; others say that they are waiting to see what happens next before they comment.

All that Berlitz would say that it has just applied to the Pay Board for a 6 per cent rise—which would bring the basic lesson rate up to 70p. But on the whole the Department of Education and Science inspectors, the British Council and the ARELS heads are welcoming this move to give the business a more professional status.

The only trouble is that while these negotiations may well improve the position of language teachers in the bigger schools, it may be some time before they reach the many other schools which operate on a seasonal basis, recruit undergraduates as teachers during vacations, and have been careful to avoid contact with the teaching world in the past.

Caroline Moorehead

### Gay Search

Vatican not a guy to send shivers down your spine exactly but when you're dealing with manuscripts by Bach or Schubert you definitely do get that feeling. The first time I held a Bach autograph in my hands, my reaction was almost that of a paper, rather than a poor quality paper at that, but then it suddenly hit me, he actually wrote those notes.

"Though he won't be playing any more Joplin concerts, his great, altogether, he hopes, aren't altogether interests me most. I have worked in that area,

# A REPORT ON YOUR HUSBAND FROM THE MAKERS OF FLORA

Dear Madam. We don't know your husband personally. But these are one or two things about him that we suspect may be true.

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### Katie Stewart for compliments

series of fish, perfect to get into a cooking of herring. It is a shame to wish indifference. Mackerel are equally good but they can be cooked in a spicy sauce. To serve four: two large or 4 small. Ask the fisherman to cut each mackerel into two fillets in a dip and shake off the scales. Melt about 2oz butter in a heavy fry-pan. Slightly frothy, but put in the fish, flesh and cook gently for 10 minutes. Turn and cook side. Lift onto a plate and keep warm. Heat under the pan until butter turns golden. The juice of 1 lemon over the heat for 2 minutes to mix it. Add in finely chopped onion over the fish. With a few slices of the end of the month are mackerel cooked with its traditional sauce. Top and tail with gooseberries and small heavy pan with 1/2 pint of water and 1/2 pint of vinegar. Cook very gently until the gooseberries are soft. Rub through a sieve to the heat. Add 1/2 pint of castor sugar gently until smooth. The consistency of jam. When you sell herring, you should know how to do yourself. Herring bones, lie flat and can be used in many ways. Herring in turn, cut off the tail and with a sharp knife cut the fish from head and tail to the house scales. Cut the underside of the fish. Open the fish out and press firmly down the back to loosen the bones. The fish over and gently backbone away from the inside the fillets.

you have trimmed and herring like this you can have a very tasty breakfast. If you dip the fish in a mixture of egg and flour, you can have a fine omelette. Put in well the fish a snake to any house oatmeal. Melt butter in a pan and put the fish in it. Cook gently for 10 minutes, then turn them over and cook the second side. This time they will be golden brown. Serve with a couple of grilled bacon.

For one I like my herring made into roll-ups or herring. You can buy roll-ups but if you make your own, get just the right proportion of water and flour. Add a dash of egg and a dash of salt to taste. I don't like the taste of herring. Serve with a cold summer salad and lettuce and make a nice cold summer. They are ideal made in

quantity for a buffet supper party, or you can serve them as a first course with wedges of lemon and brown bread and butter.

Season the flesh side of each boned herring with salt and pepper. Then sprinkle with chopped onion and roll them up from tail to the wider head end. If, when preparing them you cut away all the fins except the one on the back, you will notice that as you roll them up the herring opens out attractively. Place the herring close together in a baking or terrine dish so that they remain closed. To season the herring measure 1 pint tarragon or wine vinegar and 1 pint water into a saucepan. Add a few parsley stalks, a bay leaf, few peppercorns, a slice of onion, 1 level teaspoon salt and 1 level teaspoon brown sugar. Bring to the boil and simmer for 3 minutes, then strain over the herring. Cover with a lid or a buttered paper and place in the centre of a moderately hot oven (375 deg F or gas 5) and cook for 30 minutes. Remove from the heat and leave them in the liquor until they are quite cold; overnight if possible. Remove them from the liquor only when ready to serve them.

Before modern refrigeration techniques were developed, herring when not eaten fresh or smoked were preserved in cases between layers of salt, which pickled them. Salt herring are very popular on the Continent. They are available over here, but usually at a continental delicatessen counter. Often you can find marinated herring fillets. These are salted new season's herring and they are delicious. Because they are salted they have to be soaked. Leave the fillets in a shallow dish with milk to cover for several hours. To serve, drain them well and arrange about 2 fillets per person on a plate. Sprinkle with finely chopped onion and top them with a slice of lemon. Eat them just as they are with thinly sliced brown bread and butter. Sometimes you see whole salt herring, these need to be filleted and soaked overnight in milk. Serve them the Danish way, marinated with chopped shallots. Let them marinate in the soured cream for about one hour then serve them with brown bread and butter.

Save any soft roes from your herring and serve them as a devilled roe savoury. Mix together a tablespoon of flour, a teaspoon of curry powder and a pinch of seasoning. Dip the herring roes in this mixture and then fry very gently in melted butter for a few minutes on each side.

Add a dash of Worcestershire sauce or a few drops Tabasco sauce and a little vinegar. Cook for another minute, then dish up on small squares of hot buttered toast. Garnish with paprika and a sprig of parsley.

Hard herring roes, those from the female herring, should be blanched in boiling water with a squeeze of lemon juice added for two minutes. Drain and roll in seasoned flour. Dip in a coating of batter or beaten egg and bread-crumbs and deep fry until golden brown. Drain and serve with a sauce made by mixing equal parts mayonnaise and tomato ketchup.





# Export Corridors of the World

## Japan

### Effort efforts are redoubled search for new markets

Wood changes in the international economic environment over the past two years.

In 1972 and 1973 the Japanese economy experienced an extremely strong upswing from a recession which had been prolonged by the "Nixon shock" of August 15, 1971, when United States import surcharges were imposed principally aimed at Japan. As the domestic economy began to reach full capacity in the autumn of 1972 wholesale prices started to rise under the pressure of unrelenting demand. The onset of inflation prompted the authorities to switch to what they called a tight money policy from early 1973, and in fact from October monetary policy in quantitative terms suddenly became very restrictive.

Monetary policy has remained tight in the succeeding six-month period, thus sharply reducing the growth of the quantity of bank credit available to finance business investment. Simultaneously, the oil crisis induced a sudden change in expectations which led to a series of extraordinary jumps in wholesale prices—7.1 per cent in December 1972, 5.1 per cent in January, and 3.9 per cent in February—which has in turn eroded the purchasing power of corporate and consumer incomes. Reflecting the decline in demand, as well as the 10-15 per cent cutbacks in electrical power allocations to some large-scale users because of the oil crisis, industrial production fell in December, remained level in January, and fell again in February and March.

Inventories of both raw materials and manufactured goods have also climbed significantly in the past five or six months. On the price side the inflation in wholesale prices has slackened notably, although it will take much longer to react. Looking ahead, recent surveys of intended plant and equipment investment point to an unsettled picture. A survey by the Industrial Bank of Japan indicated average increases of 13.6 per cent for 1973 and up to March, 1974, but since many firms were expecting a rise in construction costs of 25 per cent, this adds up to negative real growth. Even a much more optimistic set of results published by MITI, showing 34.7 per cent increases, would still imply very moderate real growth by Japanese standards. Similarly, department store sales which are a good indicator of consumer demand, were up less than 20 per cent in March compared with a rise in consumer prices in Tokyo of 21.6 per cent.

On the fiscal side, too, the Government is displaying a cautious attitude and has temporarily shelved, until after the inflation has subsided, some of the ambitious expenditure programmes outlined in the grandiose plan of Mr Tanaka, the Prime Minister, to remodel the Japanese archipelago. Thus the demand from the main domestic sectors—private consumption, investment and the public sector—is hardly growing at all in real terms. It is against this background that Japanese industry is turning to exports with redoubled efforts to create more outlets and find new markets overseas.

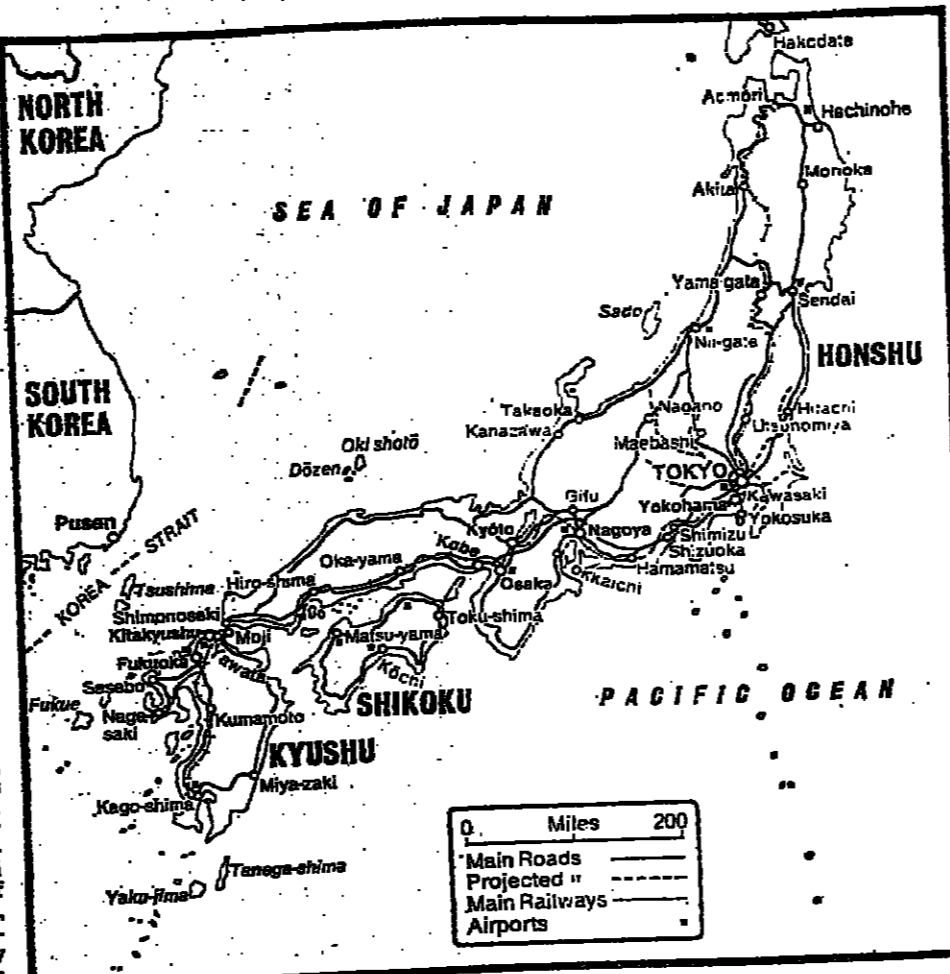
At home the motor industry has been particularly hard hit. Sales of high-priced consumer durables like cars generally fluctuate more than in most businesses, but this year that sensitivity has been enhanced by the doubling of petrol prices from 54 yen to about 100 yen per litre, and by the imposition of a new motor tax. Textiles and synthetic fibres have also suffered, as have other industries based on petroleum products. All have been caught in a profit squeeze by the Government's freeze on petroleum product prices.

Unlike the Nixon Administration, which imposed export controls when it ordered a domestic price freeze, the Tanaka Government has not tried to prevent Japanese industry from sending domestic price ceilings by selling abroad. On the contrary, the Government has taken a series of deliberate steps designed to increase exports and to discourage all imports which it does not regard as "essential". These measures include, first, specific price incentives such as altering the system of discriminatory rates for export and import credits to give more favour to exports, and, second, the reimposition of a whole battery of direct foreign exchange controls.

With the Government showing every intention of maintaining its monetary squeeze at least until September, the best growth prospects for sales of Japanese products appear to be abroad rather than at home. However, the slowdown in the American economy, which accounted for 30.9 per cent of Japan's exports in 1972 and 25.6 per cent in 1973, will obviously divert some of the Japanese effort, rechanneling it towards the conquest of further penetration of markets elsewhere.

Apart from deliberate government controls designed to move the balance of payments away from monthly deficits of about \$1,000m to wards equilibrium, there are more fundamental factors at work which will necessitate higher levels of exports over the period ahead if Japan is to maintain its existing level of imports and the present set of exchange rates. These factors are summarized in Japan's terms of trade over the past two years. For while the costs of Japan's imports have risen steeply, the prices of its exports have risen less, so that the terms of trade (the ratio of export prices to import prices) have moved downwards against Japan.

Indeed the fall has been so great that it has far outweighed the improvement in the terms of trade which



occurred when the yen was first revalued in 1971. Far from being better off thanks to the upward revaluations of the yen, Japanese consumers are, for the time being, worse off.

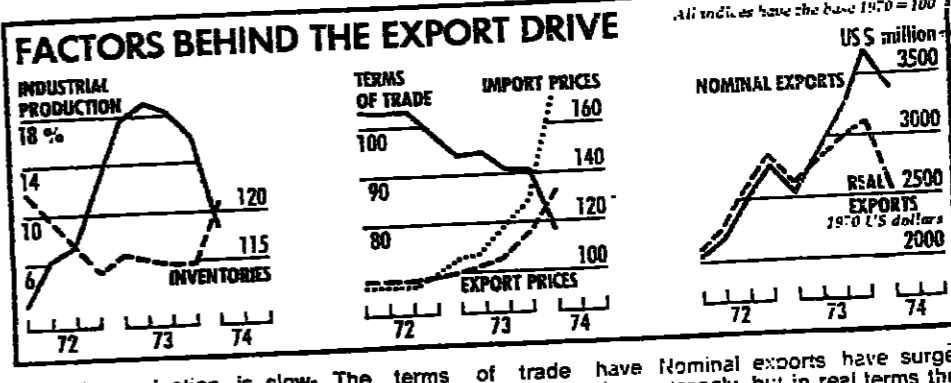
In principle, a deterioration in the terms of trade implies that in order to purchase a given quantity of imports, a larger quantity of exports is required. Put bluntly, the Japanese now have to work harder and export more cars, cameras, transistor radios and motorcycles to buy the same shipload of oil, or iron ore, or soya beans. However, although the prices of Japan's exports up to now, there is some reason to think that this situation reflects a lag in the adjustment process and that corrective factors will soon come into force.

First, and foremost, this year's spring wage negotiations have led to boosts in basic wage packets averaging 32 per cent in major industries throughout Japan, and these higher costs have yet to show up in the price indices. Second, Japan's trading structure is such that her imports are primarily raw materials whereas her exports are largely semi-manufactured and manufactured goods. Naturally it takes time for the increased costs and higher wages to percolate through this structure. The failure of export prices to rise as steeply as import prices is therefore partly due to these time lags and due to the Government's freeze on the prices of key industrial commodities, a policy that must be relaxed sooner or later. The rise in Japan's export prices is therefore simply a matter of time.

The domestic recession and the unexpected deterioration in Japan's trading position obviously have some mutually offsetting effects. For example, although the decline in the terms of trade implies that Japan needs to export more, the fact is that the growth in the volume of imports will soon start to decline because of the industrial slowdown. The decline in production in turn means that the total available for export is less. To some extent this is reflected in the big drop in exports measured in real terms in the first quarter of this year (though to some extent the fall reflects seasonal factors), so that if domestic production continues to be restrained export growth may not be as alarming as the nominal figures suggest. How far Japanese exports will remain competitive in the future under the impact of inflation, the huge wage rises and higher oil prices depends ultimately on the interaction of domestic costs and the Government's exchange rate policy. If labour costs account for 50 per cent of the costs of exports, then a 30 per cent wage increase implies an overall rise of 15 per cent in export prices. Now if that 15 per cent was enough to undercut Japan's competitive advantage in world markets at the present exchange rate of about 280 yen to the dollar, a 10 per cent devaluation of the yen to the Smithsonian parity of 308 yen to the dollar would well be sufficient to restore her export competitiveness.

The precise combination of domestic cost increase and yen devaluation will depend very much on the level of domestic demand in the next few months. And that depends on the intensity and duration of the domestic monetary squeeze. Japan is indeed in the midst of a full-scale export drive. But in a rapidly changing domestic and international environment it is by no means easy to predict categorically that her exports will therefore make big inroads into foreign markets.

The author is a research fellow, Faculty of Economics, University of Tokyo.



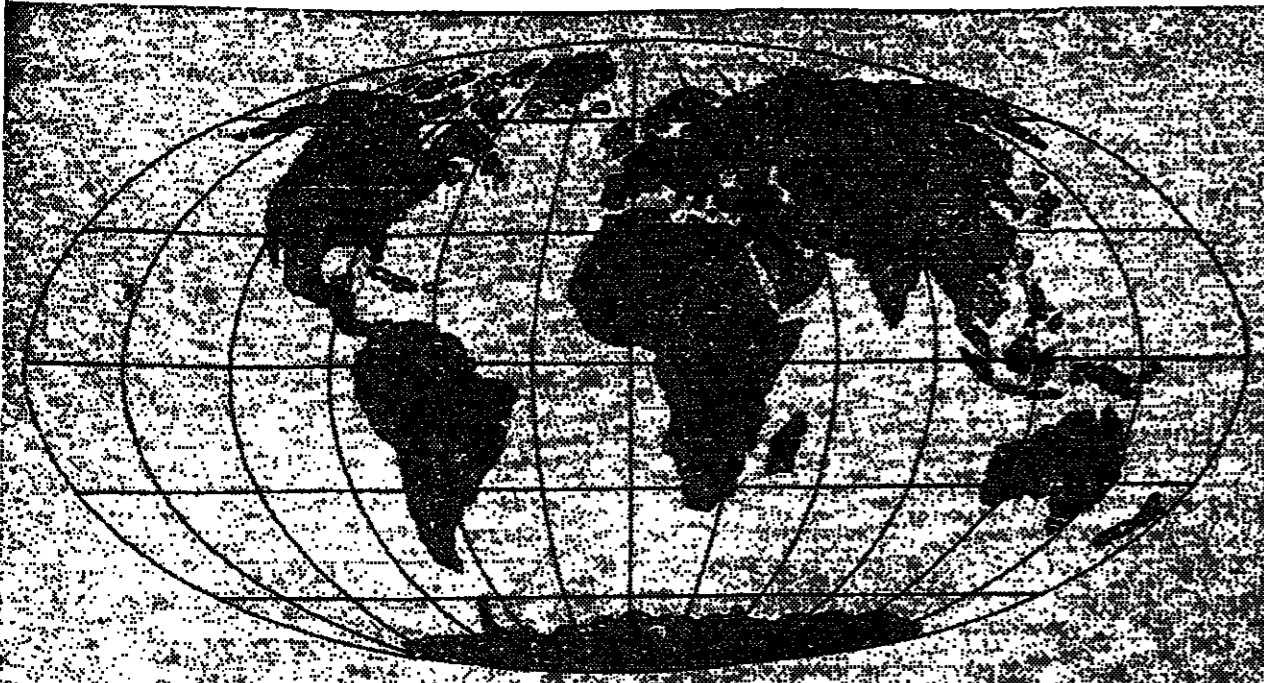
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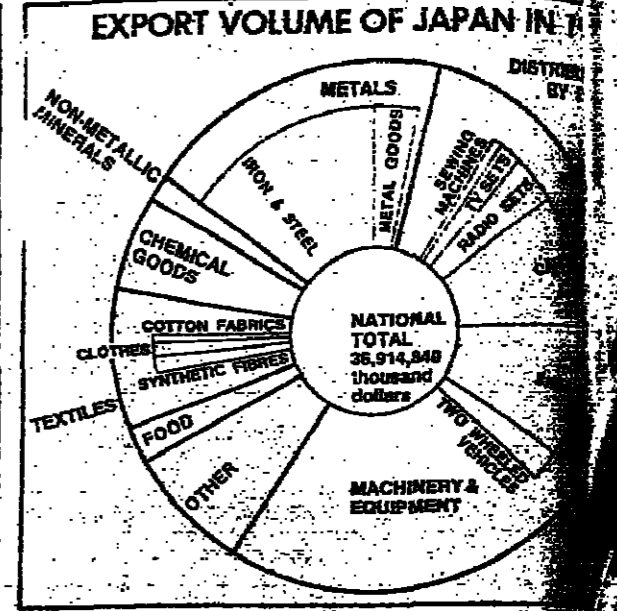
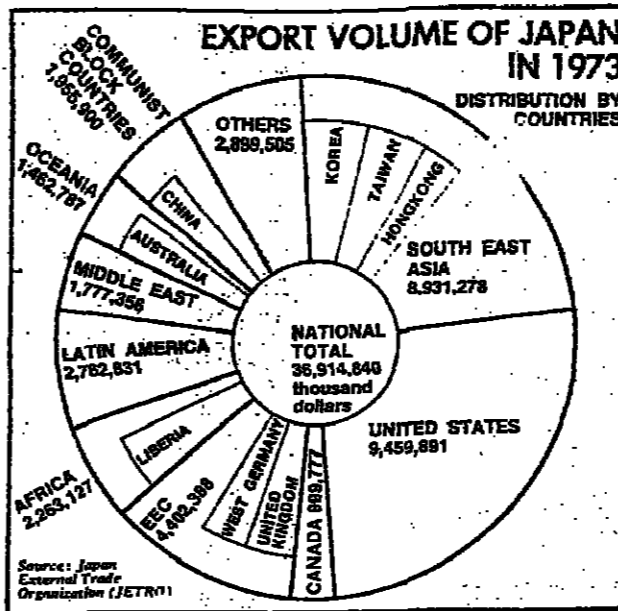
Tied loans the bait to secure Middle East trade

by Peter Hazelhurst

The aggressive activity of Japanese businessmen internationally during the past few years tends to give foreigners the impression that Japan is about to embark on a massive drive to open up new markets...

Preliminary trends at the beginning of the current fiscal year would seem to support this supposition. Letters of credit on exports in April amounted to \$4,343m (£1,809m), a 59 per cent increase over the corresponding period last year.

Japan's projected figures for the current fiscal year would also tend to convince outside observers that an export drive is imminent. According to the Government's original estimates, Japan's import bill will rise to \$43,700m (£18,208m) over the year.



...nations are facing difficulties with its balance of payments. 'Essentially there are no new markets. The sudden jump in our export figures reflects the sudden rise in the price of our exports. We are aware that if we try to increase the volume of exports we will be in trouble.'

...in markets of the East in general, a special estimate that export items will be plant equipment, knowledge for transport and communications equipment and machinery for construction of oil and hydroelectric plants.

Pacific belt—strained heart in danger of collapse

by Koji Nakamura

Mr Ichiro Tanaka, the average urban industrial worker of Japan, has to get up at 5 am to catch a six o'clock train to Tokyo. He is packed into an efficiently operated but congested carriage which at rush hours is loaded at 280 per cent capacity.

The ride of almost two hours takes him before he reaches the plant. But he has to remain at work at least until 8 pm to overcome the time supplement the otherwise deficient household budget.

remain polluted to the extent of threatening health, and where housing and other living conditions remain poor and inadequate. Plans to move industry and people elsewhere and regain 'clean air and a quiet life', such as the programme of Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the Prime Minister, for redeveloping the Japanese archipelago, have been written by a number of authors. They have not only failed in their purpose, but have actually stepped up inflationary pressures in a country where land is the most profitable commodity.

The Pacific industrial belt has all these features. Its 10 prefectures, including the industrial centers in northern Kyushu, provide between 40 and 60 per cent of what is essential for the national economy. The 10, out of a national total of 47, are Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo and Fukuoka.

output (16,283,900m yen), excluding construction. The heavy concentration of industry is reflected in the number of plants and employees. In 1971, there were 54,316 factories across the country, of which 31,268, or nearly half, were located in the 10. They had 4,513,000 employees or 60 per cent of the national total.

Tokyo, 10,927,200m yen, Osaka, 6,184,500m yen, Nagoya, 3,892,900m yen—the total 36,202,000m yen output in the 10. In monetary operations for overseas, the two prefectures will pay export figures up by near 24 per cent during the current fiscal year, the rate increase in the volume of sales will probably not exceed 5 per cent.

Work team rather than family basis of society

by Karel van Wolfereen

Western observers are frequently astonished when confronted with facets of Japanese life which in their own society would be considered impediments to an efficient economy. Most conspicuous among these are the living conditions in the incredibly overcrowded industrial areas and a seemingly insoluble urban chaos.

Each Japanese living in the Tokyo region is surrounded daily by crowds, incessant noise, the thickest traffic and worst environmental pollution in the industrialized world. Commuter trains transport more than twice their official carrying capacity during rush hours, and the carriages are so packed that fainting and cracked rib-cases are a daily occurrence.

The concept of individual privacy is almost non-existent since strong emphasis has traditionally been placed on communal living and effort. In fact, the average Japanese tends to feel ill at ease on his own and even appears to require a certain amount of noise and bustle for comfort.

Contrary to widespread belief abroad, Japanese activities in corporations above the assembly-line level are generally not very efficient, and Japanese management is not over-concerned with this idea. According to one study, the productivity of the average Japanese worker is about half of one in West Germany and one fourth of one in the United States.

In his company work-group and the intensity of his sense of obligation to help it achieve its aims. Rather than working for primarily as a source of income to sustain his family, the Japanese worker tends to be psychologically very dependent on a relatively small group within it.

Three fifths of the population is squeezed into two major industrial regions: those of Kita Kyushu on the large southern island, and of the Tokai Megalopolis along the Pacific coast in central Japan. This coastal belt stretches from Osaka, Nagoya and Tokyo and is the economic backbone of the country. Forty-three per cent of all Japanese are concentrated in the immediate environs of these three cities—roughly 1 per cent of the total land space. The theoretical allotment of living space a person in Tokyo is 0.4 square metres compared with 5.2 in London and it is estimated that about half of all the houses in the capital contain no separate bedrooms. In the Tokyo region, the average Japanese worker lives in a small, crowded apartment with a kitchen, bathroom and toilet. The concept of individual privacy is almost non-existent since strong emphasis has traditionally been placed on communal living and effort. In fact, the average Japanese tends to feel ill at ease on his own and even appears to require a certain amount of noise and bustle for comfort. Contrary to widespread belief abroad, Japanese activities in corporations above the assembly-line level are generally not very efficient, and Japanese management is not over-concerned with this idea. According to one study, the productivity of the average Japanese worker is about half of one in West Germany and one fourth of one in the United States. The generally overstaffed offices, the common duplication of tasks and the long hours of overtime hardly show Japanese section managers and department chiefs striving to operate with minimal cost and waste. If, in the light of this, the causes of the Japanese economic miracle become an even greater riddle, it is probably because certain aspects of Japanese social psychology, which are difficult for westerners to fathom, are not sufficiently accounted for in most comparisons of the two worlds, based as these usually are on more easily-measurable aspects. Relevant here are the degree to which the Japanese individual is immersed

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# KYO: master plan to tackle distortions after rapid growth of national capital region



ins: part of the motorway complex which divides the fashionable Tokyo suburb of Keihin.

by Mark Handelman

In the later 1960s and early 1970s, it came to be accepted as an unchallenged article of faith in Japan that industries in the national capital region or Keihin area must be prevented from expanding. Their rapid growth in the greater Tokyo-Kawasaki-Yokohama conurbation has given rise to widespread environmental pollution, heavy strains on the social structure, and extreme demands on water and power supplies.

The region has a population of approximately 26 million and accounts for about 24 per cent of Japan's total population of 108 million in only 36,500 square kilometres (10 per cent of the nation's total land area). The number of enterprises within this overcrowded region is roughly 160,000, 30 per cent of the national total.

The resulting distortions are now being tackled by a master plan for development of the district as drawn up by the National Capital Region Development Commission. Without such a plan, according to the commission, the population of

the conurbation will rise to 38 million by 1985 and the number of workers engaged in primary industries will climb from the present 2,500,000 to nearly three million. In addition, the number of those employed by secondary industries will increase from the present five million to 7,700,000 within the next 11 years.

## Seriously lagging investment

Unless some success is achieved in reducing this industrial centre, expansion of already seriously lagging investment in social services could prove almost impossible. Yet until now the Japanese programme for relocating many of the largest manufacturing companies has made little headway. Industries in the area protest that they cannot afford the huge sums required for new land purchases and for meeting relocation expenses, even with easy term government loans.

The only solid achievement has been the passing of the Industrial Location Law, which became effective from April 1. This requires firms

intending to construct factories larger than a given scale in Japan's major cities and include them in reports when seeking official approval of local authorities before building. Nevertheless local government is doing little to slow down the phenomenal growth and development of various branches of industry, especially in the outlying prefectures.

Leading Japanese manufacturers are stepping up activities in the area, building mammoth factories and facilities including petrochemical plants, thermal power generation stations, steel mills, shipbuilding yards and any number of assembly plants. Much of the new construction is taking place in industrial zones around Tokyo Bay on reclaimed land. Only in this sense is industry in the region being diffused, largely due to tightening anti-pollution regulations in the heavily populated sectors.

Industries in the vicinity of the horseshoe-shaped Tokyo Bay region account for about 30 per cent of Japan's exports to Asia, 21 per cent of all shipments to Europe, and

about 38 per cent of all exports to North America. Plants in the region generally concentrate on manufacturing durable consumer items like television receivers, watches, cameras, cars, petrochemicals and chemicals, steel, computers and just about every product of advanced modern industrial technology.

In the greater Tokyo conurbation are such major electrical manufacturing companies as Toshiba, Mitsubishi Denki and Hitachi. All are engaged in production of electric appliances as well as of heavy electrical machinery. Toshiba, for example, has 18 of its 25 major plants in the Keihin area. More than half of Hitachi's factories are in the district as well. But there are also many thousands of small and medium-scale enterprises producing a wide variety of consumer items—leather, furniture, paper, clothing and knitted goods, foodstuffs, and toys. About 40,000 firms there employ fewer than 300 workers each.

Some industries in the region give priority to the manufacturing of products for export, particularly the smaller companies. But exports clearly play an impor-

tant part in the business of almost all firms in the greater Tokyo industrial belt. These exports and the nearness of shipping and cargo airline facilities are related, and as a result manufacturing industries usually prefer to maintain their factories in the Keihin area. Thus, 37 per cent of Japan's overall value of manufactured goods delivered to the market or exported is produced in the greater Tokyo megalopolis and its surrounding industrial belts.

## No power to force moves

Even with future progress in the relocation programme, the government ministries will have no really effective legal power to force industries to move. This has been pointed out with some bitterness by many Tokyo bureaucrats. Japanese business is emphasizing that large-scale plants on waterfront sites around Tokyo Bay could not possibly move because of the vast expense involved. They hardly look kindly on the type of planning which the Government is engaged in.

More to the point for primary industries located in

the scattered Keihin district, the expansion of factories in recent years has taken the form of large integrated steel mills, petrochemical complexes and other manufacturing facilities on waterfront sites. These usually include a steam power plant, an oil refinery and a tank farm, serving several large factories and a number of smaller facilities grouped around them to supply materials, parts, components and subcontracting services.

Tankers and bulk carriers dock directly against piers at the back of such complexes, saving handling and inland freight costs. To move these complicated facilities is simply out of the question, according to Japan's industrial specialists. The Tokyo Bay industrial zone is obviously too attractive, especially since the new plant sites will be mostly in inland areas and at some distance from metropolitan centres. To leave it is not a workable proposition. There is an old Japanese proverb to the effect that anyone seeking shelter would be wise to select a big tree. The Tokyo megalopolis is a very expansive tree—offering both safety and handsome profits.

## Keihin lines drawn in fight for port supremacy

Yokohama has the largest foreign port, handling as much cargo as Tokyo. Yet the battle is being drawn for supremacy. Major port service companies in Yokohama are reinforcing their Tokyo branches before the decade their port is overtaken by Tokyo as its biggest foreign port.

Just a few weeks ago a group of port specialists met in Tokyo to discuss the future of the port. Authority is giving more construction of piers in Tokyo and neglecting Yokohama, however, it appears that Yokohama is losing its

for example, the goods exported from Yokohama port 39,985,000 (about 10 per cent of total exports) and imports 33,733,045,000. Tokyo was 1,617,646,000 and 33,733,045,000.

port, which has two, was port exports worth 30. Japan's over last year to 535,929,971,000 imports to 000.

nt authorities at Yokohama handle 64,000 tons of exports, 44,726,000 tons of imports. Cranes and other types of equipment and steel. The states was the largest country, as second and third. Crude oil was at the top of the import list, by heavy oil. Petrochemical and its various accounted for more per cent of Yokohama's

ma's total imports during the year. Foreign trade accounted for only about 20 per cent of the total volume of cargo handled by Tokyo port, with the figure for Kawasaki approximately 10 per cent or less. Yokohama, on the other hand, enjoys a foreign trade volume above 50 per cent. Yet Tokyo port is fast growing into a full-fledged international port, with four fairly new container berths. Yokohama boasts six container berths, however, and thus maintains a good lead over Tokyo as a modern container port. Nevertheless, although three container berths are scheduled to be added in Yokohama in the near future, Tokyo is set to receive 10 more such berths.

Most people in shipping agree that the volume of container freight to be moved into and out of Yokohama and Tokyo will rise to 11,200,000 tons by the end of 1975. Yokohama's transport service firms fear that the ratio at which the two ports will divide such freight will change to 70:30 in favour of Tokyo. The majority of Japanese shipments to the United States and Western Europe are expected to be containerized by next year or the year after, since 54 container vessels will then be in service on the Japan-United States Pacific coast routes, 30 on the Japan-United States Atlantic routes and the Japan-Europe routes, and 10 on the Japan-Australia route.

It may be some comfort to the Yokohama authorities to realize, however, that fully one third of foreign trade cargoes handled at their port so far this year are containerized. Of the cargoes exported through Yokohama in 1973 almost 40 per cent of the shipments to the United States were in containers. This was followed by exports to West Germany (10 per cent), Britain (7.5 per cent) and The Netherlands (4.5 per cent). In the case of imports, those from America was 41.8 per cent, for West Germany 12 per cent, for Australia 8.4 per cent, and for Britain, 6 per cent.

Neglecting Kawasaki port entirely, the Keihin Port Authority plans to construct nine new berths for conventional liner services in Tokyo and another 11 berths at Yokohama by the end of March, 1976, under the port and harbour improvement programme.

As Japanese officials see it, it may be necessary to postpone some of the container berth construction

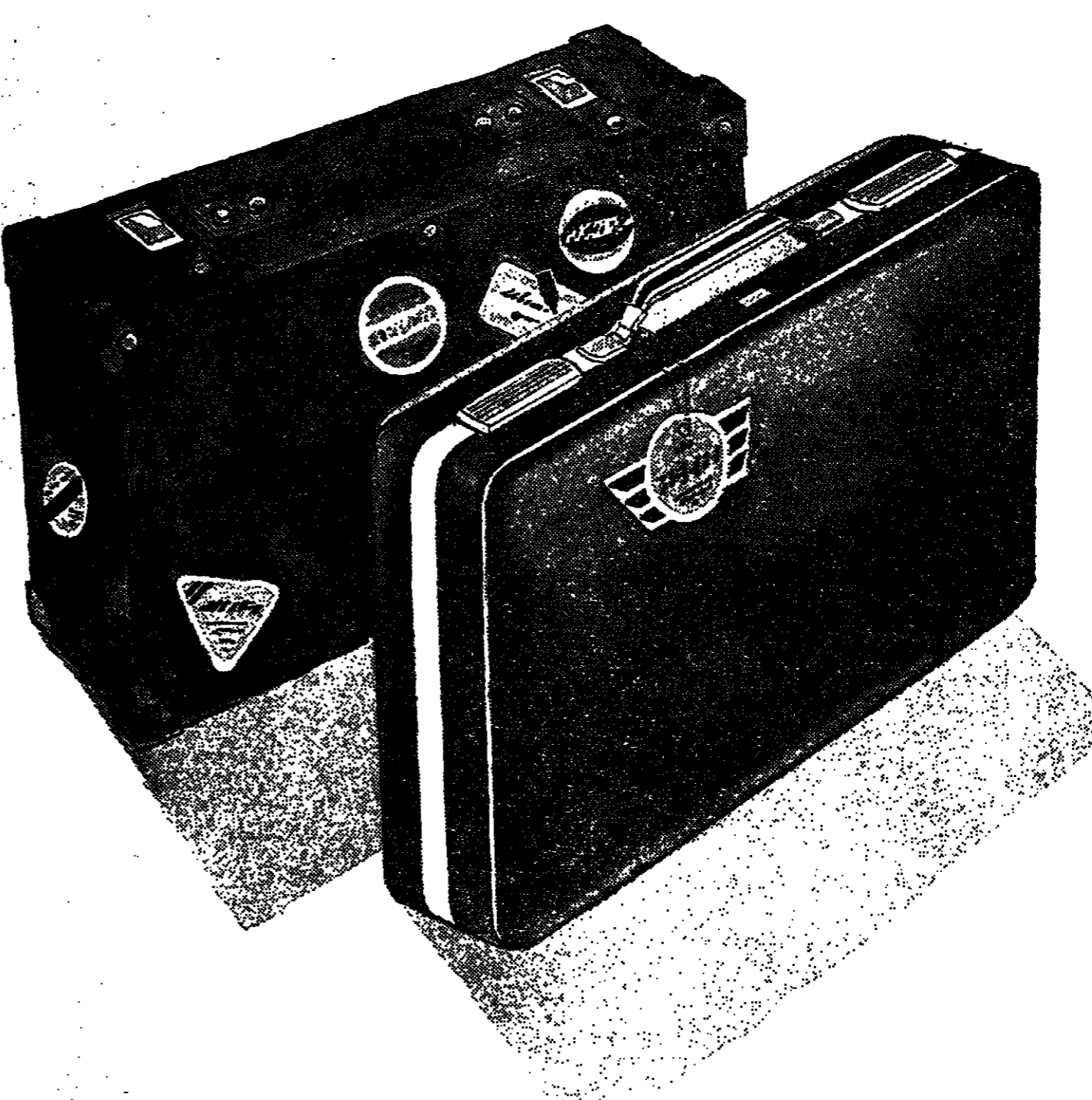
projects and even a few of the conventional berths could be delayed. At the root of the problem, apparently, is a temporary failure of demand to meet the increasing supply of berths. Yet this could change overnight.

Exactly the reverse situation prevails with air cargo shipments in the Keihin region. Although the flow of cargo exports and imports through Tokyo international airport at Haneda has improved considerably after months of heavy congestion, the inexperience of cargo handling crews and customs agents, together with unexplained delays in permitting airlines to use some excess storage spaces, is a still serious drawback. Many air cargoes are often exposed to the weather at the airport, for example.

Japanese Civil Aviation Bureau officials explain that the frequent freight congestion problems are caused chiefly by delays in opening the new Tokyo international airport at Narita for both exports and imports. Last year air cargo exports passing through an overstretched Haneda totalled \$263,687,000 in value, with imports exceeding \$1,849,397,000. Exports consisted mainly of machinery, office machines, telecommunication apparatus, thermionic valves, transistors, scientific equipment and watches and clocks. Imports by air cargo were composed mostly of machinery, chemicals, office machines, transistors, aircraft, diamonds and highly valuable non-ferrous metals.

"A good deal of this valuable cargo could have moved through Narita," an aviation bureau spokesman said. "Since we expect air freight moving through the Keihin area to rise by between 25 and 30 per cent this year, we definitely are going to need Narita's facilities." Under present planning, it is considered likely that at least a few more of the cargo handling and storage facilities at the new airport, 41 miles away, may be opened to air freight traffic by August.

But the airport itself still does not appear to be scheduled for opening until autumn at the earliest because of troubles involved in construction of fuel tanks. The opening could even be postponed until next spring because of continued opposition by local residents to the fuel tanks and the need to dismantle two high steel towers, erected to block air traffic, on private land at the south end of the runway. M.H.



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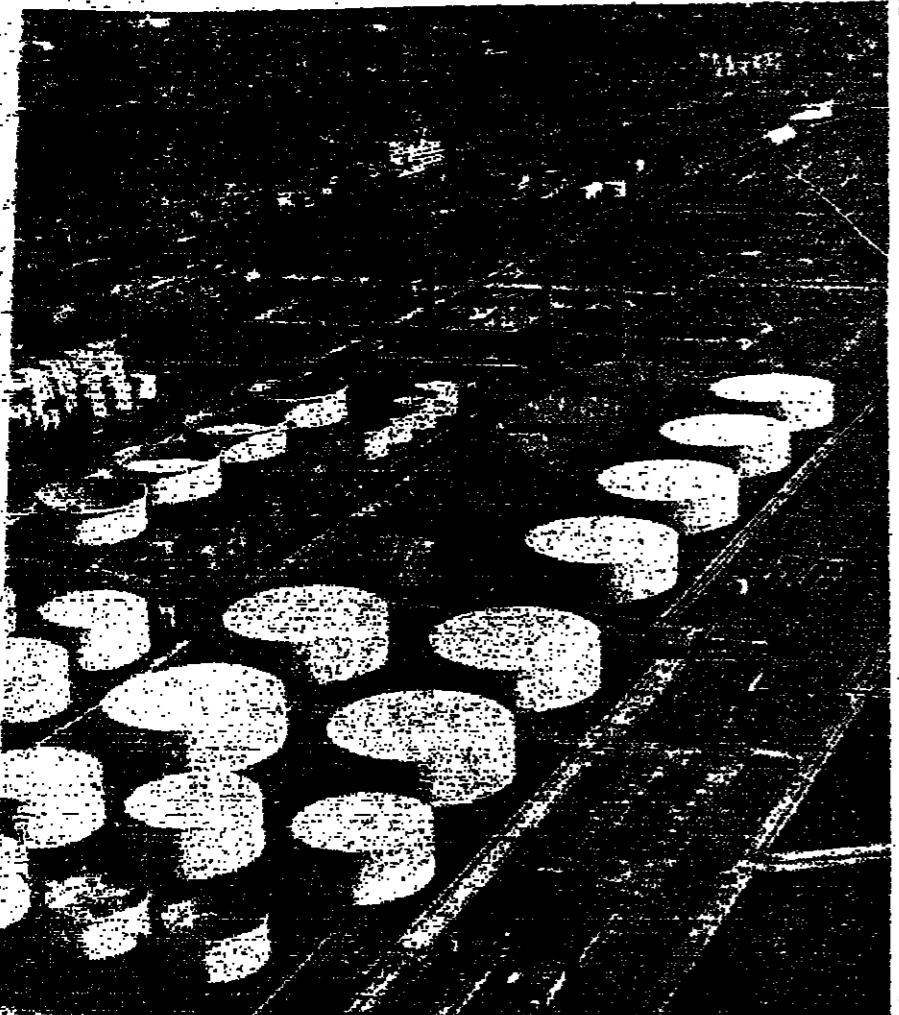
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Orange tanks at Yokohama, traditionally Japan's largest foreign trading port.



# GOYA: strategic trading centre has new role at heart of 'Detroit of the East'

and fans continued to dominate the region until the 1930s when Japanese militarism fostered a remarkable growth of heavy industry to provide Japan's forces with arms, aircraft, ships, vehicles, and so forth. In the Second World War, however, United States forces bombed the Nagoya region back into the light industry stage, and that is where it stayed, to a large degree, until 1965.

From that date, the Japanese Government began to apply its policy of a high economic growth rate to the Nagoya region. Now Nagoya is known as the "Detroit of the East" and is just one of the labels used by Japanese industrialists to describe the vast industrial jungle known as the Tokai region, of which Nagoya is the centre. Heavy industry accounts for 73.7 per cent of the region's industrial production, while light industry accounts for only 26.3 per cent.

Number three seems to sum up Nagoya. It is now the third largest city (population two million) in Japan after Tokyo and Osaka. It is the centre of the third largest industrial zone in Japan, accounting for 13 per cent of Japan's industrial production, after Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) and Keihan (Osaka-Kobe). The Tokai is the third largest exporting region, accounting for about 10 per cent of all Japan's exports compared with 45 per cent for Keihin, 35 per cent for Keihan and 10 per cent for the rest of Japan.

It is no mean number three, however. Some 400,000 manufacturing plants and commercial firms are located in this area. In 1973, the value of all exports from the Tokai region amounted to about \$5,000m, 46 per cent of which went to the United States, 26 per cent to Europe, 17 per cent to Asia and 5.6 per cent to Oceania.

Since 1965, exports have increased about six times and existing plans for regional development assume this rate of growth will continue.

Machinery accounted for most of these exports, valued at \$1,962m, and in this category cars accounted for about \$1,500m. Also included in the machinery category are radios (\$27m), television sets (\$27m), tape recorders (\$38m), ships (\$24m), textile machinery (\$23m), machine tools (\$1m), sewing machines (\$34m), bicycles (\$21m), cameras (\$4m), and many other items.

Additionally, textiles accounted for 590m, chemicals \$52m, iron and steel \$395m, food \$7m, non-metallic products (such as pottery and tiles) \$347m, musical instruments \$36m (including Yamaha pianos, Kawai electric guitars, and Suzuki violins). The list could continue. Many an entire nation would be satisfied with the economy of the Tokai region.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the United Nations Central Japan Training Centre was set up in Nagoya to study the area as a model for regional development. Students come from developing countries such as Brazil, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Singapore, South Vietnam and Thailand.

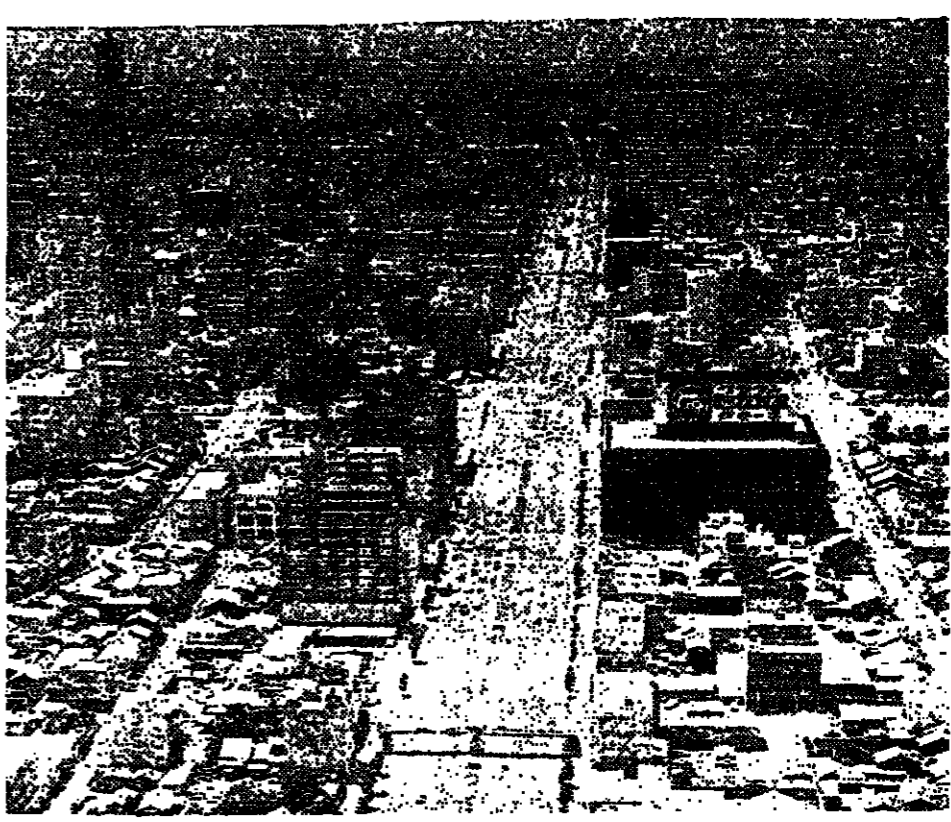
In recent months, however, the oil crisis, a zero growth rate, revulsion of the yen, pollution problems, overcrowding, opposition to Japanese imports in the United States, Europe and South East Asia, and public opposition to further industrial development and desires for a better quality of life have all struck heavy blows against this "model of regional development".

Nevertheless, there have as yet been no fundamental changes in the plans for further development of the region. Industrialists and planning officials still expect to continue expanding largely as before, believing, or at least hoping, that their problems are just temporary.

Moreover, Ise Bay, on the shores of which Nagoya stands, is twice as large as Tokyo Bay and one and a half times the size of Osaka Bay and there are vast unused lands around it as well as a large hinterland still relatively underdeveloped. To Japanese industrialists this means that the area has far greater scope for industrial development than the already saturated Tokyo and Osaka regions.

The indication is that even if the economy of Japan as a whole has to slow down such industrial development as does take place will tend to be focused in the Tokai region around Nagoya.

While some people in Tokyo and Osaka look down on the people of Nagoya as vulgar provincials or country bumpkins, it seems quite possible that in the not too distant future Nagoya could shake off its number three ranking and move up to number two, or even number one.



There are 10 lanes for the traffic in Sakura-Dori Street, Nagoya—which is well known for the width of its roads.

## Restructuring of port caters for changes taking place in transportation systems

geographical location in the rapidly growing Tokai industrial zone in central Japan, midway between the only in 1907, two other major industrial zones around Tokyo and Osaka.

Such economic forces alone are not enough, however, without the awareness, adaptability and constructive planning to deal with them. The port authorities fully recognize the need for constant development and are at present involved in a vast restructuring of the port in order to cater for the revolutionary changes taking place in transport systems—such as coordinated land and sea

transport, larger ships, exclusive pierage and rolling, containers, roll-on, roll-off facilities and environmental protection.

The first container ship, the Hakone Maru, docked in Nagoya in December, 1968. However the port had responded earlier to demands for containerization by constructing two container berths covering 103,400 square metres with two gantries and a pair of freight stations. Regularly serving these berths are lines from Australia, South Pacific, the North Pacific, New York and Europe-via-Nakhodka.

A terminal exclusively for container cargo was then planned to cope with the continuing boom in containerization. By 1972, two berths for 35,000-ton vessels (one with roll-on, roll-off capabilities) were completed and put into operation. This terminal will have two more berths by 1980 to handle 25,000-ton ships with full container wharfrage of some 1,100 metres in length, two freight stations and eight gantries eventually forming a huge 350,000 square metres container base.

Other developments taking place include car ferries (primarily for transport to other parts of Japan), passenger terminals, a large timber port (importing 3,000,000 tons from South East Asia, America and Russia in 1972), and seafloor

was opened to international trade even before Nagoya, in 1903, but has grown much more slowly. It is geared primarily to importing wool from Australia and oil for the refineries and petrochemical plants built on reclaimed land in the area.

The wool is destined primarily for domestic consumption, but finished oil products and petrochemicals such as fertilizers are exported on a large scale, second only to cars and other transport equipment.

In 1973, Yokkaichi had 63 berths for large ships and handled 1,297 ocean-going ships and 47,400,000 tons of cargo. By 1980 the port is expected to handle 58 million tons.

Kinoura Port, on the other side of Nagoya, was also opened to foreign trade in 1903 and is even smaller, though by no means insignificant. Formed out of a number of fishing villages on an estuary leading into Ise Bay, it had 56 berths for large ships and handled 398 ocean-going ships and 10,870,000 tons of cargo in 1973. By 1980, it is expected to more than double its handling capacity to 25 million tons.

Mikawa is a new port which opened only a few years ago. Though still quite small, it is scheduled to expand its handling capacity more than twentyfold by 1980. In 1973, it had 57 berths for large ships and handled 316 ocean-going ves-

## JSHU: island of steel and ships

monetary policy and by difficulties in acquiring land. The attempt to recouperate the local economy will be greatly helped by improving transport facilities. Nagoya is already linked to Honshu by road and rail tunnels and by the recently opened Kanmon Bridge. It is now awaiting the completion of a north-south trunk road across the island and the extension of the Shikoku Expressway to the island of Kyushu. These are to start next spring and will reduce the journey between Fukuoka and Tokyo from 12 hours to 6 hours 20 minutes.

Circumstances have changed since industry was introduced into Nagoya in 1912. The city of Kitakyushu remains the centre of production. And the core of its activity is the Yawata Works of the Nippon Steel Corporation.

The works comprise factories at Yawata, mentioned in the introduction to this article, and at Tobata, which have been built up since the Second World War. With a crude steel output of 3,369,000 tons in 1972, Nippon Steel is the world's biggest steel company and Yawata is the second largest of its nine works.

Yawata has a long history and its equipment is not nearly so modern as that at Oita on the east coast of Kyushu, where Nippon Steel operates a system which dispenses with a rolling mill and depends entirely on continuous casting for semi-finished steels. However, the corporation is undertaking a large investment programme at Yawata to improve its efficiency.

Mass production of steel will be shifted to Tobata, which will eventually have three blast furnaces with a crude steel capacity of 30 million tons a year. Output from the two sections of the works in 1973 was 8,500,000 tons.

Yawata will concentrate on specialized products; the manufacture of steel sections will be expanded and the building of a pipe mill under discussion. The entire project is scheduled for completion in about four years' time.

Nippon Steel exports about a quarter of production from the Yawata Works, including galvanized sheets, tin plate, and cold rolled plate. Nearly all this cargo is shipped from its own wharves. The corporation believes that the works is well placed for the growing Chinese market as China is interested in the types of specialized steels produced at Yawata.

Fukuoka prefecture sent 8,160m yen worth of goods to China in 1972, of which steel took 3,156m yen, fertilizers 2,110m yen and chemicals 1,250m yen.

Last year Nippon Steel as a whole exported 9,400,000 tons of steel products, 44.8 per cent of which went to the United States. Its production has not been affected by the oil crisis as expected; an export target of 850,000 tons for December, 1973, fixed to take account of a possible shortage of bunker oil, was surpassed by 150,000 tons.

Despite rises in the cost of raw materials and wages increases of about 26 per cent

this year, Nippon Steel considers that prospects for sales overseas are good.

As the city of Kitakyushu was formed by merging separate towns, so the port of Kitakyushu came into being in 1964 by amalgamating the ports of Moji, Kokura and Dekai. Its component areas are Kyushu and Chugoku, the western part of Honshu island. Moji specializes in foreign trade, Kokura is involved in foreign and domestic traffic and Dekai, which includes the wharves at Wakamatsu, Tobata and Yawata, is an industrial port.

Kitakyushu handled 82 million tons in 1972 and expects the figure to rise to about 130 million tons over the next few years. It is therefore spending large sums on expanding the ports and the industrial zones alongside them. Moji shipped exports worth 209,371m yen in 1972. The year before it acquired a container terminal with 300 metres of wharf and a draught of 12 metres, the only facility of its kind in that part of Japan.

Of the smaller cities of Japan (those with under 500,000 inhabitants) Nagasaki is the best known to the outside world. This is partly because it was for over 200 years the only point of contact between the Japanese and foreigners and partly because it was one of the two places subjected to the atom bomb in 1945. It is also the scene of Puccini's opera *Madame Butterfly*.

Despite its fame Nagasaki is remote from the main centres of population of industry in Japan. It is situated on the western tip of the country, about 670 miles southwest of Tokyo. The nearest airport at Omura is small and the rail journey from Fukuoka, though picturesque, is slow.

The town lies around a narrow inlet lined with wooded hills. It is an almost attractive spot built on a human scale—a far cry from the sprawling conurbations of Kanzo and Kansai.

It comes as a surprise, therefore, to find huge ships riding in its waters. The towering cranes and hulls seem out of place in such surroundings.

Nagasaki possesses the largest shipyard in a country which produced nearly half of the world's new shipping in 1972. For the past nine years Mitsubishi Heavy Industries has launched more tonnage there than any other shipyard. In 1964 the figure was 770,000 tons deadweight. This year it is expected to be 4,900,000 tons.

The main works are opposite Nagasaki port. They erect about 25,000 tons a month and can build vessels of up to 330,000 tons. However, outside of place goes to the Koyagi works, which are situated at the mouth of the inlet on what was once an island.

Koyagi has a building dock of more than 1,000 yards in length where ships of a million tons could be built. There is also a 400-metre repair dock capable of taking vessels of up to 500,000 tons.

Mitsubishi turn out between eight and nine 250,000-tonners a year at

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# Seeking a share in the Arabs' oil wealth

by Shinsaku Sogo

World attention is now turned towards the Middle East and its oil, and Japan is in the forefront of the nations trying to woo the oil-producers. With the "official visit" phase at an end, Japan is launching a massive campaign to win a steady foothold in the Arab economy. Multinational problems, such as political complexity, climatic severity, and possible changes in oil prices in the future, have to be faced—including severe competition with America and Europe. In the pursuit of oil and the accumulating oil dollars in the Middle East, both official and private enterprises will encounter various difficulties.

refineries each costing between \$100m and \$1,000m are being discussed, with Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Syria and Algeria. Another project almost as large as the construction of refineries is the building of petrochemical complexes, especially those requiring natural gas—which until now has not been fully used—as the basic raw material. These refineries and chemical-related projects are all aimed at promoting exports, but in the context of meeting the requirements of both Japan and the oil-producing countries. Japan needs stable supplies of natural gas, oil and other resources, while the Arab countries need to develop industries through which oil and natural gas can be exported with added value. These refineries are expected to be the hub around which Japan's participation in the Middle East economic development will revolve.

turing into other joint-venture enterprises do not bode their expectations. But these activities describe only the Arab nations' intention to expand into areas of refining, transportation and sales, a necessity for acquiring oil reserves and oil dollars. The building blocks for industrial expansion also envisaged for the establishment of desalination complexes, agricultural production expansion made possible with improved irrigation facilities, more extensive land cultivation, increased cement output, and the construction of extensive communications networks.

Japan's ventures into the Middle East are wide ranged and multifaceted. Yet because of the nature and extent of the project activities, government and bank loans are indispensable. Hence, the project is tended to take on a national aspect, especially after official visits by government representatives. At the private level, trading companies with their organizing ability are playing a vital role in making contracts. The larger and more expensive the undertakings are, the more evident the power differences among the trading companies become. In the case of giant projects requiring the participation of corporations such as chemical manufacturers, plant makers, and engineering firms, the old Zaibatsu-related groups—Mitsubishi, Fuyo and Sumitomo—have a definite edge over the other trading firms. But the oil-centred Middle East projects hold an even greater challenge for non-Zaibatsu related trading companies in terms of their future standing, evoking concerted efforts to try to find room left for them. Under these circumstances there are various in some circles that

aggressive on the trading industry under unified national Japan, however, fer competition. side. Britain, Germany and other countries have vigorous increasing economic activity in Middle Eastern enterprises. remarkable increase in electricity with and France scene. Britain has with Iran on import of crude making good joint-venture other hand the about to interm projects and position United States with the under oil-producing Oil-producing are not satisfied, inviting foreign however, and are gaining to invest dollars overseas, ulat, Kuwait, which already achieved standard of living room left for them vestments—Iran un Arabia with their various in some circles that earnings, can be sig

# Congested roads offer chance for rail recovery

by Geoffrey Murray

The Japanese transport system has undergone great changes in the past few years, and the emergence of a number of serious problems will apparently ensure that this process will continue. Movement of cargo by road between the major urban and industrial centres has become dominant, pushing coastal shipping into second place after a 12-year reign at the top and virtually eliminating the deficit-ridden national railways as a cargo-carrying force—despite the introduction of containerized "freightliners" and unprofitable cheap freight rates to help big business.

freight traffic depends on trucking. There seems little hope of extending the motorway system much more because of the lack of land, and complaints about noise from residential areas lead to restrictions on lorries using motorways at night. An additional strain has been caused by the growth of rubbish disposal. Rubbish now accounts for 14.6 per cent of the cargo moved, up from 10 per cent in 1960. The increase is ascribed to the development of a throwaway culture, which puts new pressures on limited road space.

development programme emphasizing growth of welfare facilities. Railways may be one of the big losers. Although still running into noise problems, residential districts, suburban express tracks, and national railways generally escape the pollution charges. The advent of the edge in the early 1970s, the cause of a decline in means of coal, iron and steel. About 30 per cent of chemical goods are still by sea, although transport has made in into the carrying of products such as heavy and the goods. And 90 per cent of the iron and steel oil shortages have recit the coastal ship trade because of the ex sis on exports.

no passenger services. That idea, however, likely to run into the position from residents already carrying a reduction in kansen services because excessive noise and -Coastal shipping it the early 1970s, the cause of a decline in means of coal, iron and steel. About 30 per cent of chemical goods are still by sea, although transport has made in into the carrying of products such as heavy and the goods. And 90 per cent of the iron and steel oil shortages have recit the coastal ship trade because of the ex sis on exports.

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# Bullet trains bring shocks as well as speed

by Michael Reich

Ten years ago, Japan's sleek bullet trains placed the country at the forefront of the race to develop modern rapid transit systems. As a tribute to the nation's unprecedented recovery from wartime devastation and destruction in less than two decades, the bullet train system, known as Shinkansen in Japanese, surpassed technological accomplishments of all previously operating super-expresses, and, supported by Japan's rapid economic progress, has remained at the top in terms of length and speed. European and American railway experts still marvel at the production history of the bullet trains. For in the short period of five and a half years, the efforts of 20,000 companies were coordinated to design and manufacture the new trains from scratch. This amazing managerial feat put the Shinkansen on its tracks in time to make its first official run for the opening of the Tokyo World Olympics in October, 1964, night, on schedule—pride display of a new, modern Japan.

children and housewives) are suffering from nervous tension, insomnia and hearing disorders. In the city of Nagoya alone, "Shinkansen disease" has already been cited as a contributory cause in six deaths. Yet the latest Shinkansen plan calls for an additional 1,900 kilometres (1,187 miles) of new tracks to be constructed by the fiscal year 1977, with a grand total exceeding 7,000 kilometres (4,375 miles) in 1985, to become, as the Japanese National Railways advertises, the "backbone of the Japanese archipelago". Critics counter that while such outlandish plans might be advantageous for the construction industry, they will permanently destroy what remains of Japan's scenic past.

equipment, such as double dents who are suffering future development plans to sum up, Japan If these measures are still disturbances due to noise moving rapidly ahead, some of the people should be moved at JNR's kansen pollution victims, left by the wayside are longer willing to sit quietly while their lives sacrificed for machines; they might ultimately need in slowing down race towards a technic ally automated society.

While some of these measures have been effective, Moreover, other anti-Shinkansen groups have sprung throughout the country in attempts to forestall future development plans to sum up, Japan If these measures are still disturbances due to noise moving rapidly ahead, some of the people should be moved at JNR's kansen pollution victims, left by the wayside are longer willing to sit quietly while their lives sacrificed for machines; they might ultimately need in slowing down race towards a technic ally automated society.

The author is research associate, Princeton University Centre for Environmental Studies.



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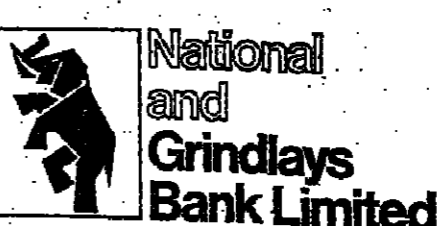
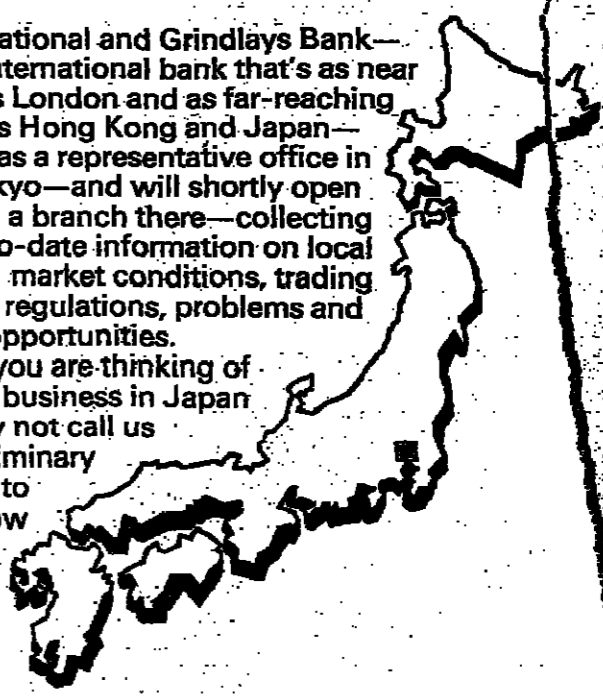


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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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vised City le sets out v rules on ndatory bids

ability of all such bids, but while they will still require Panel consent... The Department of Industry has taken a 50 per cent share in a new holding company formed to control Karmey and Trecker...

State takes half share in machine tool group

By Edward Townsend. The Department of Industry has taken a 50 per cent share in a new holding company formed to control Karmey and Trecker...

US Treasury Secretary expects agreements on currency floats and progress on gold rules

From Frank Vogel, Williamsburg, Virginia, June 5. Mr. William Simon, the United States Treasury Secretary, in his first major speech since taking office last month...

Food retail groups offer deal on price controls

By Maurice Corina, Industrial Editor. A price control deal on various foodstuffs has been offered to the Government by Britain's voluntary buying groups...

atalin Limited

Table with 3 columns: results, 1973, 1972. Rows include Taxation, Dividend, and Share price.

ing extracts from the Statements of the Chairman, presented to the A.G.M. held on June 5th. At pleasure to report a record year of sales and profit...

Gold price up sharply in nervous market

The gold price jumped sharply on world bullion markets yesterday, rising \$8.50 an ounce, to close at \$163. Dealers reported active demand for the metal...

Dividend hopes inspire equities

Further suggestions that restraint on dividends may be eased when Phase Three expires this autumn, inspired a further advance in share prices yesterday...

Talks today on future of Wilstar

By John Piender. Representatives of the principal bankers of Wilstar Securities are expected to meet today to discuss the future of the company...

Slater, Walker sells German interests

By Anthony Rowley. Slater, Walker Securities is converting yet more of its investments into cash—described last night as the "big sale"...

UK urged to exploit oil search skill

By Malcolm Brown. Britain ought to redouble its efforts to exploit North Sea technology and should be preparing to export the techniques learned, the National Economic Development Council agreed...

Bank chief backs SD flexibility

Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, last night defended the recently introduced arrangements of supplementary Special Deposits...

Barclays tests Franklin views

New York, June 5.—The approach made by Barclays Bank to the Federal Reserve authorities about a possible interest in the ailing Franklin National Bank appears to be only exploratory...

P & O profits surge

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation raised its profits for the six months to March 31 from £12.77m to £26.3m from gross revenue of £138.7m against £107m...

How the markets moved

Table with columns: Rises, Falls, THE POUND, and Commodities. Lists various market movements and prices.

On other pages

Table listing other pages: Business appointments, Financial Editor, Financial news, etc.

ROBECO BUYS AMERICAN. The investment policy set out in our last Annual Report was maintained in the first four months of this year. We have the impression that the American public thinks more of high marks for "satisfying consumer needs" than the European...



Ironing out the Code anomalies

Ironing out the Code anomalies... some good changes fixed before the downturn in the tanker market...



Robeco Bullish about Wall Street

Robeco Bullish about Wall Street... As an exercise in timing, the buying on by Robeco in February of 1973...

P&O Beating best expectations

P&O Beating best expectations... P&O's profits for the six months to March 31 are slightly way ahead of most stock market forecasts...

Two years have elapsed since Volvo shook the international motor industry by announcing plans to build a car assembly plant without an assembly track...

The Maplin project is at present "under review". In practical terms the most significant consequence is that consultant documents sent out by the Department of the Environment on alternative road and rail links have been rescinded...

Associated Paper Working at Capacity

Associated Paper Working at Capacity... Associated Paper Mills' 58 per cent increase in interim profits...

Should car men follow Volvo's lead?

Should car men follow Volvo's lead? better working conditions. But they add in some haste: "We pray that we are not the first to have to build a major car plant without an assembly track..."

now working in the Naples area put it: "You cannot motivate southerners with money only. When they have full bellies and their families are cared for, they want a bottle of wine and somewhere to sleep in the shade..."

Tim Congdon discusses the lessons to be learned What went wrong with Maplin

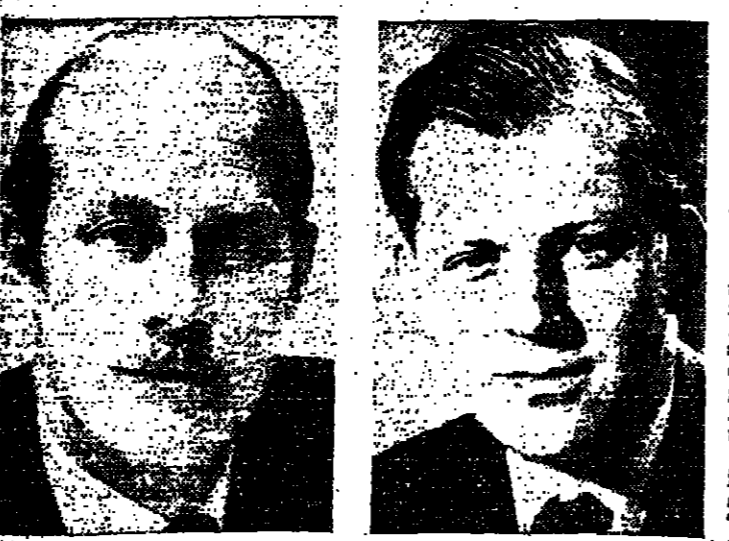
Table: THE THIRD LONDON AIRPORT - COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS. Columns: Cablington, Foulness, Heathrow, Thurleigh. Rows: Airport construction, Airport services, Agriculture, Airspace, Movement costs, User costs, Road and rail capital, Noise, Other costs, Total costs.

Tim Congdon discusses the lessons to be learned What went wrong with Maplin... The second value judgment was better cancelled. The members of the travelling public are, on average, much better off than members of the public as a whole...

THE RUBBER REGENERATING COMPANY LIMITED. The following are points from the Report of the Directors for the period of 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1973.

Business Diary: Tortuous chambers • Lasses get less

fit so proud of its membership, the of British Chambers was at pains during last year's annual meeting to shield all but the vulgar gaze. Referred to the meeting, mercenary stronghold, Hotel, were excluded the actual meeting the delegates' lunch...



The Earl of Limerick and Nigel Mobbs: all together now.

stance, marks a return to the old style of having an MP or peer as president, but is unusual in our having come up through the association's ranks. Mobbs, on the other hand, was Sir Robin's deputy-president for the past two years. The Earl therefore looks like being the association's ambassador-spokesman at large, and the commoner in the house organisation man. All trim and tight-fitting.

author of publications in one of the Institute's lists. The equal pay and opportunities for women. In 1971, he wrote and the IPM published Problems of Equal Pay, which did much to spell out the issues facing employers at a time when many managers were ignorant of the Equal Pay Act...

Loner Levine

Loner Levine Film producer Joseph E. Levine, does not feel rich as an organization man and, at 68, has decided yet again to go his own way. "I'm a wheeler-dealer who wants to buy or make movies and promote them, and that's what I am going to do," said Levine, announcing his resignation as president of Arco Embassy Pictures Corporation. Levine, maker of such films as A Touch of Class, The Graduate and The Day of the Dolphins, sold his stock to Arco for \$40m of Arco stock in 1968. Levine says he and Arco are still good friends, and that he will give Arco all his future films on a first-refusal basis for distribution. He is already involved in a number of new films. Replacing Levine as president of the film distributing company by William E. Chaikin, 55, who says that he plans releasing some eight to 10 major films in the coming year.

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MARKET REPORTS

although talk of a devaluation of the French franc caused it to weaken...

The dollar gained to 4.8850-8900 against the French franc...

In Paris, however, sources close to the Elysee Palace commenting on market rumours said they were unaware of any plans by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to make a special television speech...

Meanwhile, sources close to the central bank also said they were unaware of any plans to close the foreign exchange market today...

Forward Levels New York 3 Month 1.35-1.36 6 Month 1.36-1.37 12 Month 1.37-1.38

all help needed... account market, houses... to have come expected difficult day...

Market... 1000 London 1000... 1000 New York 1000...

Indices... 1000... 1000... 1000...

Issues... 1000... 1000... 1000...

Commodities: Frost reports from Brazil boost coffee futures

Metal prices soar with tin up £197.50 a tonne... Base metals and silver resumed their rise on the London Metal Exchange yesterday...

Copper rose £49 for cash wire bars and £49.50 for three months... Overnight United States advices and higher gold and silver prices boosted copper prices with active short covering and stop loss buying coming to a rather overbid market...

Lead advanced £13 for cash metal and £12.75 for three months... Although zinc failed to maintain top marks, gains of £35 for cash metal and £28.50 for three months were registered...

Silver jumped between 11.5p and 12p on the LME after being up to 14p higher at one stage... Bear covering was induced by the overnight limit-up conditions in New York and the firmer trend in gold...

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Silver jumped between 11.5p and 12p on the LME after being up to 14p higher at one stage... Bear covering was induced by the overnight limit-up conditions in New York and the firmer trend in gold...

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table with multiple columns listing various financial units, insurance policies, and offshore funds with their respective values and descriptions.



Gerrard & National DISCOUNT COMPANY LIMITED

From the Annual Report & Statement of the Chairman, Mr. K. H. Whitaker... The profit for the year amounted to £1,180,431 after providing for taxation and a transfer to inner reserves...

Table with 3 columns: 1974 £, 1973 £, and a third column with values like 200,000, 1,870,000, etc.

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WESTBRICK PRODUCTS LIMITED

Summary of Results - Year to 31st March, 1974. Table with 3 columns: 1973 £000s, 1974 £000s, and a third column with values like 5,338, 6,309, etc.

Comments on the results: Increased fuel costs, the three-day week and other restrictions, held up progress on last year's record performance...

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ointments Vacant on page 14

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MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL CAREERS IN ADMINISTRATION

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT on Dictionary of Medieval French

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS University of Bristol

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS University of Leeds

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS University of Kent

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN NIGERIA

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY NIGERIA

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